

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



OUT FOR THE STUFF

THE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS TOLD US A YEAR AGO WHEN WE WANTED RECIPROCITY THAT MORE TRADE WOULD BREED ANNEXATION. THEIR LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM WAS PITIFUL TO BEHOLD. NOW WHEN WE ASK FOR MORE TRADE WITH THE MOTHERLAND IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE EMPIRE, THESE SAME MANUFACTURERS SHOUT WITH LAUGHTER. FOR PURE AND UNADULTERATED HYPOCRISY THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION LEADS. THEIR SLOGAN SHOULD BE: "PRINCIPLES BE BLOWED. WE'RE OUT FOR THE STUFF."

OCTOBER 9, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

SHORT TIME SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

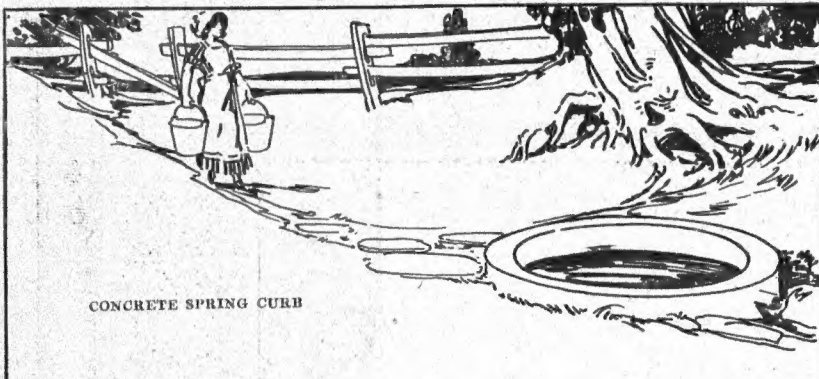
Many savings accounts are opened with the Banks by persons who are setting aside small amounts, from time to time, to make provision for the payment of a life insurance premium, discharge a mortgage or meet some similar obligation. These short time savings accounts are readily acceptable to the Home Bank, and full compound interest is paid during the round period that the money remains on deposit.

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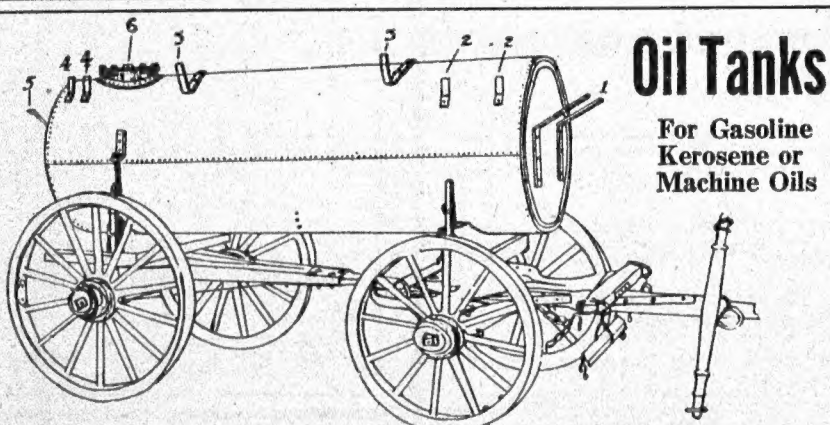
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gives complete instructions for getting the best results, first, last and all the time with Atlas. It contains illustrations from photographs of everything that may be built of concrete on the farm, and diagrams for constructing every form. Write for this book today.

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All Sizes and Capacity Stock Sizes and To Order Special Tank for Farm Use
Size—8 ft. x 10 ft. long. Capacity—10 barrels or 420 imperial gallons. Weight—900 lbs., steel gauge No. 11. Equipped ready for setting on wagon, \$80 Cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg
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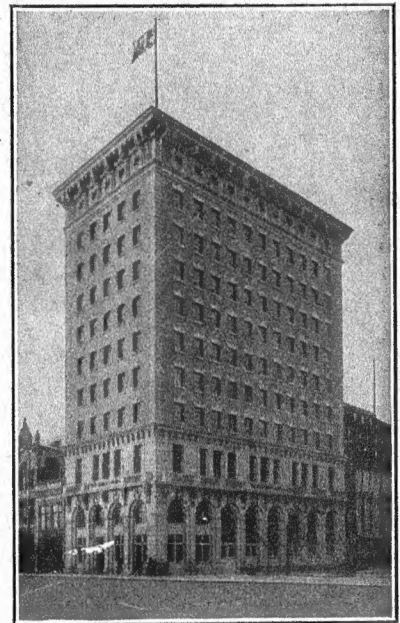
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A general banking business transacted. WINNIPEG BRANCH D. M. NEEVE, Manager



Head Office, Winnipeg

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This is all it costs you to keep your stock in prime condition with the world's most famous animal tonic—

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Every cent invested in this wonderful health-giver, brings back dollars in strong, healthy horses, cows, sheep and hogs.

Careful tests show that 4 quarts of oats and the regular feed of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will keep horses in better condition than FIVE quarts of oats without it.

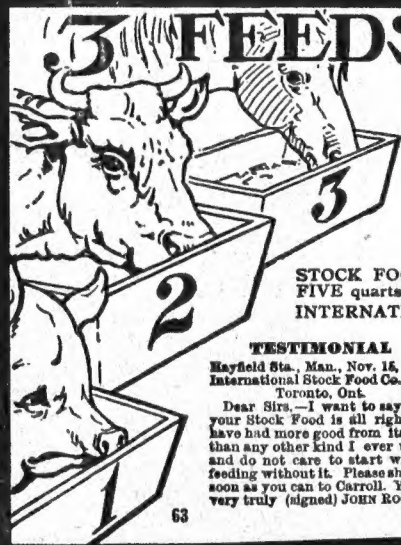
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will make your cows gain 1 to 4 quarts of milk per day.

Nothing like INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD to fatten animals for market. Your hogs need it. Ask your dealer for it.

We have a copy of our \$3,000 Stock Book for you. Send us your name and address, and tell us the number of head of stock you own.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited
TORONTO ONTARIO

MENTION THIS PAPER.



TESTIMONIAL

Mayfield Sta., Man., Nov. 15, 1911.
International Stock Food Co. Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs.—I want to say that your Stock Food is all right. I have had more good from its use than any other kind I ever used, and do not care to start winter feeding without it. Please ship as soon as you can to Carroll. Yours very truly (signed) JOHN ROGERS

WALL PLASTER

THE word "Empire" is a guarantee that the material will give results not to be obtained by using any other plastering material.

"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath

We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book, it will give you just the information you are looking for.

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WINNIPEG

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

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PURITY FLOUR

to do so in order to sell you the best-
PURITY FLOUR
More Bread and Better Bread

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Thos. McKnight
166 Princess St. Winnipeg

PARTIES AND BOSSES

Champ Clark told a story with great effect in one of his recent speeches. He had heard a conversation between two men on a railway train.

"Time was," observed one passenger, "when we had our country so well in hand that we could elect a brindle pup to any office we chose to nominate him for."

"And you can't do it now?" asked a second passenger.

"I should say not. The other fellows have beaten us horribly in the last two elections."

"To what do you attribute the change?"

"My friend," said the first passenger convincingly, "I have about reached the conclusion that the reason is because when we had the power we elected too many brindle pups."

PRIZE FOR DRY FARMING

The Emerson-Brantingham Co., of Rockford, Ill., have donated as a prize to be awarded at the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alta., one of their new No. 60 disc harrows. These harrows can be equipped with seeding attachments, making them doubly useful.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V.

October 9th, 1912

Number 15

BULBS

Winter Fragrance and Spring Loveliness
TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSI,
CHINESE SACRED LILY, SCILLA
SIBERICA, LILIES, Etc.

These Bulbs are for Fall and Early Winter planting—they cannot be obtained in the Spring.

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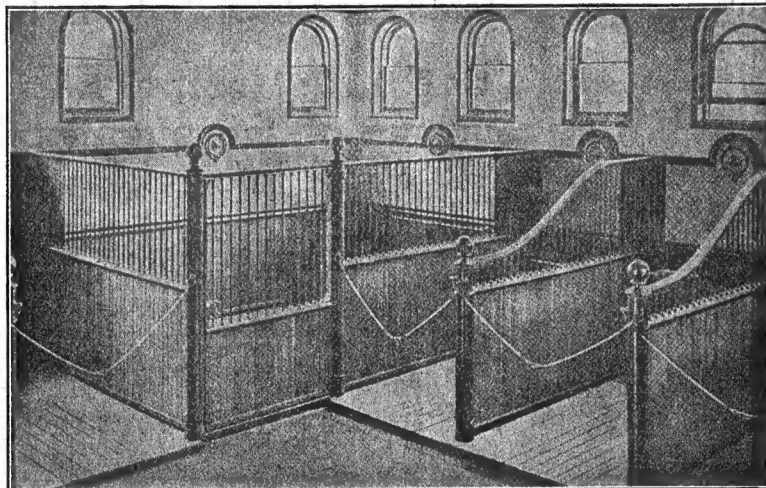
STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED.
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CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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BT IRON GUARDS, IRON STALL POSTS, HAY RACKS, ADJUSTABLE HANGERS

They make a durable, permanent job of your stable, add greatly to the brightness and appearance; when everything is considered, they cost no more than wood fittings. A post card brings catalogue by return mail.

THE BT IRON GUARDS are made of half-inch steel rods, secured in a heavy frame. They cannot be broken or disfigured in any way by the horses—once in place they never need repairing. The open construction of the iron guards allows the sunlight to flood every corner of the stable, making it bright and attractive. The guards do not collect dust or dirt, and so add greatly to the appearance of the stable.

THE BT IRON STALL POSTS are grooved to receive the stall partitions and so save much time in constructing the stable. They hold the partitions firmly, so that there is no possibility of the partitions ever going down. No amount of battering by the horses will disfigure them.

THE BT IRON MANGERS AND FEED RACKS allow the dust to escape from the hay. They cannot be disfigured by the cribbing of the horses. We make a variety of different designs, which are carefully illustrated in our Catalogue.

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A stable equipped with substantial Iron Fittings looks good, not only today, but for years to come and all repair work is eliminated. The cost is not great. Horses bring a big price, and it will pay you to stable them in bright, sanitary stalls.

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We also make Feed and Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Water Bowls, etc. Be sure to mention if you want catalogue.

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.



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Leading Styles for Fall Wear

EVERY GARMENT MADE TO CUSTOMER'S MEASURE

One Customer writes

"I showed my suit to one of my friends and asked what he thought of it for \$18.00. He looked perfectly astonished, and said he would have taken it to be a \$30.00 suit."

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Write for Samples

Write post card today and we will send Samples, also self-measuring chart, new style book and all particulars how to order by mail.

One Price **\$18.00** That's All

Suit or Overcoat

English Woolen Mills

Dept. "G"

349 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Highest Prices Paid for Dressed Poultry

Alex. Cooper, 376 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

RECIPROCITY MEETING

On October 2 R. L. Richardson and G. F. Chipman addressed a meeting at Rathwell in favor of Mr. Richardson's candidature in the Macdonald election. Mr. Chipman spoke in favor of reciprocity, free trade in agricultural implements, free trade with Great Britain and general tariff reduction. He gave the details of an investigation made by himself last December on comparative prices in the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets, showing the advantage it would be to the Canadian farmers to have free access to the American markets. Though the spread at the present time was not so great as a year ago, yet it was rapidly increasing, and the Minneapolis market was decidedly better. Dealing with the question of free implements, he pointed out that the Canadian manufacturers were selling their implements to farmers in foreign countries cheaper than to the Canadian farmers. They did this by means of a customs regulation which enables them to draw back the duty paid on raw material when the manufactured product is exported. If it was wise to give free trade prices to foreign farmers it was equally wise and patriotic to give free trade prices to Canadian farmers. There was a standing offer for free trade in agricultural implements on the American Statute Books which should be accepted at once. Only a few days ago the Grain Growers' Guide had sent a telegram to the Canadian Manufacturers' association asking if they would unite with the Grain Growers for free trade with the Motherland. The reply of the manufacturers had shown that their loyalty stopped when it reached their pocket book. They merely used the loyalty cry as a cloak to hide their selfish designs. The speaker also showed that a tremendously powerful combination was being formed between the railways, bankers and manufacturers, by which they were determined to keep the common people paying tribute.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN POURS IN

Regina, Sask., Oct. 6.—Reports from all over the province indicate that the weather is favorable, and the threshing general. Receipts of grain at country elevators are enormous just now, according to reports received by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, and last week the elevator at Browning took in 10,000 bushels of grain in one day.

"This is the largest quantity of grain," said Mr. Dunning, the manager, today, "I have ever heard of being received at a country elevator in one day. The total receipts of the Co-operative Elevator system are also very large, and we have already handled over one million bushels, the daily receipts running close to the 200,000 mark."

This company has over one hundred elevators in operation at the present time. Eighteen building crews are rushing the remainder to completion as soon as possible, and will have 140 elevators, with a total capacity of about 4,250,000 bushels completed by November 15.

Need Duluth Route

Asked whether there were any signs of a car shortage, Mr. Dunning said that the railway companies are keeping a fair supply of cars at most points. "We have, however, received complaints of car shortage," said Mr. Dunning, "at about seven points, but I am satisfied that railroad companies are doing the best they can under the conditions, and provided we get a month or six weeks of good weather there is no doubt that the railways will move an enormous quantity of grain prior to the close of navigation. At the same time the quantity of our crop this year is so far in excess of transportation facilities that there is no doubt that the Duluth route must be made available for Canadian grain as soon as possible. Last year millions of bushels of Canadian grain were shipped in bond via Duluth, and there is no doubt that the situation was relieved by that means. This year, with the prospect of a more serious blockade, arrangements should be made as early as possible to use every possible outlet."

REAL OPTIMISM

The following story was told by Attorney Henry W. Huttman, at a recent Germania club dinner:

"All of us probably have different ideas regarding the definition of the word 'optimism,' but I think you will agree with me that the little story I am about

to tell illustrates the extreme meaning of the word better than Webster does: "An Irishman at work on the seventh floor of a new skyscraper lost

his balance and fell. As he shot downward past the third floor a fellow-workman heard him say to himself: 'Well, I'm all right yit.'"

Manitoba Engines Win By Sheer Quality!

Every good feature of gasoline engine construction is incorporated into MANITOBA Engines, no matter what the cost to us. Anything that will make the engine more reliable, give the buyer longer and more satisfactory service and save him trouble and needless expense, is put into MANITOBA Engines without consideration of cost.

Right there is the reason for our hopper, cylinder and base being cast separately. Should one part or the other get broken by accident, it can be replaced at little expense.

We use case-hardened tool steel for all working parts, white brass for the main bearings and Bensonized brass for all other bearings. Our Automatic Mixer starts without priming, even in midwinter. Splash lubrication, as used in autos, saves time and lengthens the life of wearing parts.

These are features you do not see when you stand one engine side by side with another, but they tell heavily in service.

OUR GUARANTEE covers the engine like a blanket, both for materials and workmanship. Any defect in either is made good by us within two years from date of purchase. Let us send you our catalogue. It tells you facts about engine-building that are worth knowing. A post card brings it by return mail.

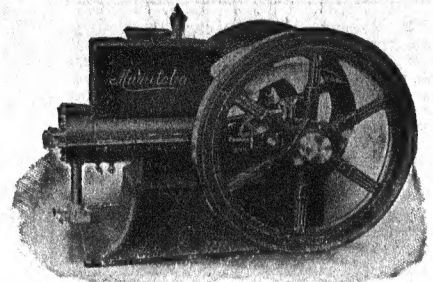
We Manufacture Gasoline Engines, 1½ to 25 H.P. Wood Saws, all sizes. Wood and Iron Pumps. Grain Grinders, 6 to 12 inch. Pumping and Power Windmills, 8 to 14 feet.

"MADE IN THE WEST FOR WESTERN NEEDS"

MANITOBA ENGINES, LIMITED

BRANDON, MAN.

[Formerly THE MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., LIMITED] [CALGARY, ALTA.]



Our
25 H.P.
MANITOBA
Portable
Engine
is
"great"
for
Threshing



ANNOUNCEMENT

The most remarkable price change of the automobile epoch will come into operation October 1st 1912. It has been made possible by the gigantic increase in Ford production. And it brings the matchless Ford well within reach of the average income.

Runabout	- - - - -	\$675
Touring Car	- - - - -	750
Town Car	- - - - -	1,000

These new prices, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. An early order will mean an early delivery. Get catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Canada.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 9th, 1912

C.P.R. OUTWITS THE PEOPLE

On October 3, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy announced that \$60,000,000 of common stock would be issued to the shareholders at \$175 per share. The Dominion Government has not authorized this issue of stock. Sir Thomas stated that the authority of the Government was not required because the proceeds of this sale of stock are to be used to retire outstanding bonds and to provide for expenditures on increased mileage. It seems that the Canadian Pacific solicitors have discovered a flaw in the legislation of 1892 and they are thus overriding the government. The market price of the Canadian Pacific stock is now \$275 per share, so that this new issue will permit the shareholders to put \$60,000,000 cash into their own pockets. The Canadian Pacific Railway had thus outwitted the people again. There is no need whatever of another stock issue as the C.P.R. can borrow all the money it needs at 4 per cent. and not increase the capital stock of the company. This new issue of stock, however, will be an additional burden on the backs of the Canadian people, and will be used as an argument to prevent freight reduction. This is the second time the C.P.R. has outwitted the people through a flaw in the legislation. In their original charter they were to get an exemption from taxes on the Western land of twenty years, but through a flaw in the legislation they got forty years' exemption instead of twenty, which meant a difference of millions of dollars. This latest melon is an outrage pure and simple. If the C.P.R. is beyond the pale of the Government and free to do as it likes then it is the duty of the Dominion Government to correct this situation at the coming session of Parliament.

OREGON AND THE SINGLE TAX

Out in Oregon the people govern themselves through the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and those who are well qualified to judge say that Oregon is the best governed state in the Union. All abuses have not yet been swept away, but the people themselves decide what laws they will have and what they will not have, and the big corporations no longer control the government for their own benefit. Just now an attempt is being made to grapple with the evil of land monopoly, and a bill providing for a graduated single tax will be voted upon by the people at the November elections. The measure proposes to tax unimproved land values and also the value of franchises and rights of way of public service corporations, but imposes no tax whatever upon buildings or other improvements. In this respect the proposed Oregon law is similar to the system in vogue throughout the rural municipalities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and which has also been adopted by a number of our most progressive cities, including Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, and others. In Oregon at the present time, land, improvements and personal property are all assessed and taxed, and the farmer who cultivates his land, erects buildings and keeps stock, is penalized for so doing and pays considerably more in taxes than the speculator who keeps his land idle, holding it until the industry of the surrounding farmers and the roads and bridges which they have paid for have increased its value, and then selling it at a profit. Under our system the vacant, unimproved land pays just the same taxes as land which is cultivated and built upon, and the result has been in many cases that speculators have got tired of paying taxes on land from which they derive no revenue and have either sold

their lands to settlers or have brought them under cultivation, thus enabling more people to be employed, increasing the production of wealth and assisting in the industrial and social development of the district. The beneficial effects of the exemption of improvements from taxation, have been even more marked in the cities, however, building being very greatly stimulated and a considerable burden being lifted off the shoulders of home builders and placed upon those of the land speculators who, though they are producing no wealth and are performing no useful service to the community, are reaping a rich harvest of unearned increment through the growth of population and the consequent increase of land values. In Alberta all towns and villages are now required by provincial law to levy taxes on unimproved land values only, and that this law commends itself to the people was shown when at a convention of mayors and publicity commissioners from all over Western Canada held in Winnipeg recently a resolution was passed unanimously approving of the exemption of all improvements from taxation and the substitution of a tax on land values only.

If the proposed new law for Oregon is endorsed by the people, however, which seems to be assured, that state will not only tax unimproved land values but it will at the same time strike a heavy blow at land monopoly as practised by the big corporations and land owners who control a considerable portion of the land of the state. This tax will not fall upon anyone who owns less than \$10,000 worth of land or franchise value, but imposes a tax of \$2.50 on each \$1,000 over \$10,000 and under \$20,000, \$5.00 on each \$1,000 between \$20,000 and \$30,000 and so on by an increasing scale until estates of an unimproved value of over \$100,000 will have to pay \$30 a year on every \$1,000 over that amount. A piece of land of the unimproved value of \$11,000 will thus contribute \$2.50 a year, a tract worth \$20,000 will pay \$25, and an estate valued at \$300,000 will pay \$7,150. From this graduated tax it has been calculated that in Multnomah County, which includes the city of Portland, less than 2,000 large land holders and corporations will pay one-third of the total taxes collected by the county for state, educational and country purposes. Most of these 2,000 people we have no doubt are bitterly opposed to the bill, but they all own land of an unimproved value of more than \$10,000 or franchises to the same value, all of which has been created by the people as a whole. If the law passes the people will tax for their own benefit what they themselves have created, and it is difficult to see any valid reason why they should not do so. The thought of taxing the C.P.R., the Hudson Bay company and the other big land owning companies of Western Canada on a graduated scale of this kind is enough to make one's mouth water, not only because of the large revenue that would be produced, but also because of the immense amount of land now held by speculators which would be made available for purchase by actual settlers at reasonable prices.

LET US HELP EACH OTHER

Recently we showed that the farmer paid all the advertising bills of all journals advertising goods for sale to farmers. In view of the facts we presented, we believe that our 25,000 readers would prefer to pay this large amount of money to their own paper, The Guide. We showed that the farmers could help us by buying only from firms that advertised in The Guide. The advertising pages of The Guide are like a warehouse wherein goods are kept for show and sale purposes.

We are trying to get everything the farmer buys listed in our advertising pages. And we are like every manufacturer and wholesaler in this respect that we advise our friends to buy our goods. We believe we have as good a list of advertisers as can be found and for that reason we want to give them all the business we can. Let our readers all make up their minds to do their business through Guide advertisers and the question of building up The Guide into the strongest journal in Canada is solved. All honorable firms who want to do business with our readers are welcome to our advertising pages. We have one price for all and it will pay them well. We are asking each of our friends before purchasing any article that is advertised to ask first this question: "Is it advertised in The Guide?" If not, then if possible make a condition of your purchase that the sales company place an advertisement in The Guide. Farmers can also help us by sending a letter to some firm they are dealing with and suggesting that they advertise in The Guide. The same thing applies when farmers are co-operating to purchase any articles for general use. We have no wish to tire our readers with this subject, and we think they will agree that it is very important. It costs us a lot of money to secure the information which we publish on Co-operation, Direct Legislation, Taxation of Land Values, High Freight Rates, Unjust Tariff Conditions, the Elevator Combine and other Combines, Land Speculation and a score of other subjects that mean dollars and cents and bread and butter to the farmer every day. We have published the truth on these subjects more plainly than any paper in this country and have paid the penalty by having advertisements worth thousands of dollars withdrawn. But we have kept up the fight and the fact that our subscription list has grown so rapidly shows that our work has been appreciated. But now we must have the serious co-operation of every reader in the matter of revenue. Our advertising revenue is growing very satisfactorily, but it must be increased rapidly to keep up with our circulation. Keep your eye on our advertising pages and give your business to those who advertise in The Guide. Then we will go on and keep up the fight for a square deal until it is secured.

THE FAKIRS EXPOSED

Nothing that has occurred in many years has unmasked the Canadian Manufacturers' association as did the telegram sent to them by The Grain Growers' Guide on September 25. According to the Toronto News the "officers of the association met in secret conference" to discuss the telegram, and even some of them thought that it was sent for "purely political purposes." No matter what they did or thought the cloak of loyalty under which they have been masquerading for many years was rudely torn away and they were shown in their true light as a group of wealthy and designing men who have neither loyalty or patriotism in their business make-up. The tariff to the Canadian Manufacturers' association is purely a business proposition. They favor a tariff because it enables them to rob the Canadian people by legal methods. They will preach "Canada for the Canadians," or "Stand by the Empire," or "Rally to the Union Jack," when they can make money by so doing. If it would pay them better they would shout "Canada for the Fiji Islanders," or "Down with the Empire and the Union Jack, and up with the Stars and Stripes." If annexation with the United States would help our patriotic manufacturers to put ten per cent. larger

profits into their own pockets they would all be annexationists. They tell the farmers that trade breeds annexation, and for that reason there must be no reciprocity with the United States. And last summer the manufacturers took a large amount of the money they plundered from the Canadian people and used it to fool those same people and keep them in subjection. The manufacturers claim to be in favor of the British Preference. But the tariff on British imports is higher than on American as a whole. And when they are asked to have closer trade with the Motherland they laugh in derision. It was a joke to them. It should rather have been their shame to have been exposed to the world as a group of men who had prostituted the flag of their country to the greedy purpose of filling their pockets. Further talk of "loyalty" should bring the blush of shame to their faces. The farmers should remember this in the future. The farmers have never flapped the flag nor prated loyalty, and they certainly will compare more than favorably with the manufacturers. The farmers will be well advised to demand insistently that the tariff against Britain be wiped out. The manufacturers by their action have forfeited all claim to consideration. Of course they have most of the politicians behind them, but if the people wake up they are supreme. The farmers have the votes, and if they use them wisely the Tariff Barons will soon be put in their proper place.

THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

In order to inform the many new subscribers who are being added to The Guide lists every week, as well as to keep the matter prominently before all our readers, the Referendum questions are repeated in this issue. Much interest has already been shown not alone by our own readers, but also by the outside public, and as the time for the balloting draws near it is certain that press, public and Parliament, which will then be in session, will await the results with increasing interest. The Referendum will be of value in several respects, but two good results in particular are sure to follow. First, The Guide readers themselves will be educated. No one can vote intelligently on the eight questions submitted without carefully weighing the arguments for and against each proposition, and to do this means a broader outlook and a deeper understanding of public affairs. These questions are not the will o' the wisp kind, which mean little and lead nowhere, and which for those very reasons are much favored by politicians at election times. These cut deeply and touch the very heart of a nation's life and prosperity. Direct Legislation, Taxation of Land Values, Tariff Reform, Public Ownership of public service corporations, and Political Equality of the sexes—these are the problems which are of supreme importance in Great Britain, Germany, United States and other countries besides Canada, and to get a fair grasp on these things is to understand the greatest reform movement of this or any age. These are the problems which the people must settle before they can get the square deal which is their natural right. But the Referendum will do more than educate those who take part in it. It will educate the politicians and the Federal and Provincial governments to the reality and the strength of these reforms in Western Canada. Eight weeks are left before the balloting, in which there is plenty of time for these questions to be studied and threshed out. In the meantime The Guide welcomes a discussion pro and con by all subscribers and we shall be glad to devote extra space in publishing as many letters as possible in the Mail Bag.

The railways, banks and manufacturers have laws made to suit their own needs. They have few votes but their influence is of the nature that governments seem unable to withstand.

RECIPROCITY MUCH ALIVE

According to a blue book just issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery there is good reason to believe that if reciprocity is the chief issue in the next general election that it will be endorsed by a majority of the Canadian people. The figures in this blue book indicate that the rural vote last September gave a popular majority of thirty thousand in favor of reciprocity, showing that it was the city vote that refused permission to the farmers of Canada for mutual free trade in farm products with the United States. The total vote cast for the government candidates was 669,567, while in favor of reciprocity there were 625,096 votes. In addition to this there were 12,865 votes cast for Independent, Labor and Socialist candidates which would practically all be in favor of reciprocity. The total number of voters entitled to cast the ballot at the September election was 1,850,000, although only 1,307,528 exercised their franchise. The government had a popular majority of 44,461 votes, which is two per cent. of the total electorate, despite the fact that there is a majority of 47 members in the House of Commons, which is 21 per cent. of the members of parliament. It is well known that in at least one constituency in Alberta and in several constituencies in Quebec both candidates favored reciprocity, so that the people of Canada broke practically even last September. With the redistribution which must take place at the next session of parliament Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will each gain five members as well as British Columbia. Allowing that British Columbia will repeat its vote of last year and go solidly against reciprocity we then have to consider the three Prairie Provinces. Alberta and Saskatchewan will go practically solid for reciprocity and Manitoba will probably give at least eight out of fifteen members for wider markets. The general belief is that reciprocity has far more supporters in Canada now than a year ago. If the educational campaign is continued until next general election, which in the ordinary course of events will be held in 1915, there seems excellent reason for the belief that reciprocity will be endorsed. But we may get it in the meantime from the present government. The people of Western Canada do not look at the matter from a party light. They look at it from a business standpoint. They want wider markets for their grain and they must have them.

ON THE FRONTIER

Here is a letter we have just received:—

"We, in Grand Prairie, are 250 miles from a railroad, our nearest point being Edson, on the G.T.P. We do not expect it to be possible to get a railroad in here for two or three years, as the country between here and Edson or Edmonton is notoriously bad for swamp and muskeg. The wagon road from here to Edson, which the government here have been doing work on for this summer and part of last, is so bad at this date that the mail has to be brought in on pack horses. We have, I believe, one of the best farming districts in here in the West, and it will soon be an impossibility to obtain a homestead here. The settlers are mostly Ontario men around here, and apparently have not seen or heard of the Grain Growers' Guide. I will do my best to alter this lamentable state of affairs. I consider The Guide to be far and away the best paper I can get at any price. I am very busy this year, as I only came here this spring and money soon goes. We pay \$12.00 per 100 lbs. for flour, and everything else in proportion, on account of freight. I consider a man is simply making money for himself and his successors by spreading abroad such an educational force as The Guide. I enclose my subscription from June 25, and two new subscriptions named here: S. J. Shuttleworth, Grand Prairie, Alta., and E. H. Tisley, Grand Prairie, Alta.

"Thanking you in anticipation and wishing you increasing success.

(Signed) S. VICKERS.
Grand Prairie, Alta., Aug. 24, 1912."

This letter tells its own story. The pioneers in this far northern land will face many hardships in building up the country

for future generations. Such people should be encouraged and not hindered. We are glad to find The Guide appreciated by the pioneers and trust that it may aid them to secure a square deal.

RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

When a farmer orders a car in which to ship his wheat he is allowed twenty-four hours in which to load the car, and if he holds the car longer the railways tax him \$1.00 per day. Suppose the farmer is living five miles from the shipping point—and there are thousands living twice as far. If the car is being loaded with wheat it will carry about 1,080 bushels. The farmer will haul on an average of 60 bushels per load, which means that he must make 18 trips and travel 180 miles in 24 hours. The railways make no allowance whatever for the bad roads over which the farmer has to travel, but they do pretend to allow for stormy weather, though there are different methods of interpreting a storm. While the car is in the farmer's hands the railway company presumably is very anxious to have an opportunity to take the car to its destination, but the minute the car is loaded the anxiety of the railway company ceases, and they have been known to take from three to four months getting cars of grain 600 miles. The railway company does not run as great a risk as the farmer, because the farmer's car of grain may be worth from \$600 to \$1,500 (in the case of flax), and very frequently runs a good chance of being ruined if not handled promptly. The railway car is worth less than \$500 probably, and will not deteriorate nearly so rapidly as the grain. If the railway companies are to be allowed to continue to plunder the farmers for demurrage, then the farmers should have some reasonable assurance that their grain will move towards the terminals at the rate of at least 100-miles per day. The farmer is fully entitled to demurrage from the railway companies when not moving the grain 100 miles per day. This demurrage penalty on the railway companies would encourage them to move out from the shipping points the first cars loaded. At present train crews very frequently take the first cars handy, which are often just newly loaded, while those that were loaded a week before are still unmoved. This matter has been brought before the Railway Commission and a ruling may be expected shortly.

The fact that American wheat is being imported and ground by the Maple Leaf Milling company, at Port Colborne, is being used to prove that the Canadian market is better than the American market. It should be remembered that the duty being paid on this wheat is returned to the miller when he exports his flour. The farmer should have his duty on agricultural implements returned when he exports his wheat, which is his manufactured product. But, of course, the farmer never gets any of these fancy privileges enjoyed by the select few.

The manufacturers' Western organ, masquerading under the name "Country Life In Canada," quotes one protectionist letter from The Guide to show that the West is protectionist. The readers of "Country Life" should note its advertisements and look into its financial history to understand why it favors protection. If "Country Life" would announce itself in its recent capacity as the organ of the manufacturers the farmers would appreciate it more.

A tin pot title seems to affect many Canadians with an overload of noisy expressions of loyalty. But when their loyalty is put to the test of the pocketbook it vanishes like dew before the sun. If noise could save the Empire the handful of knights we have would be a mighty factor.

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide is a firm believer in the Referendum as the best means of ascertaining the true will of the people in law-making, and is going to give its readers their first opportunity of expressing their opinion upon eight questions that are agitating the public mind at the present time

Every one will admit at once that these questions are of vital importance in the development of the Canadian nation, and undoubtedly each one of them will some day in the near future have to be settled by the people—the ultimate source of power.

Readers of The Guide will not be asked immediately to vote upon these questions. There is no desire to secure a snap verdict. Ample time and opportunity will be given for the full discussion of each and every one of them before anyone is asked to vote. This full page announcement will appear quite frequently in

The Guide for the next two months, and in the issue of December 11th these questions will be published in The Guide in the form of an official ballot. Every reader will be asked to cut this ballot from the paper, mark "yes" or "no" opposite to each question and mail it immediately to "The Referendum Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man."

No one except a reader of The Guide will be able to vote on this question, but The Guide has a large number of readers outside of the Prairie Provinces, and it is hoped that each and every one of them will mark the ballot in this referendum.

REGULATIONS

1. The official ballot will be published in The Guide only once, on December 11, 1912.
2. Each of the eight questions are to be answered simply by "yes" or "no."
3. All men over 21 years of age (whether naturalized or not) are entitled to vote.
4. Where there are no men over 21 years of age in the home the ballot may be marked by any woman over 21 years of age, and will be accepted.
5. Special copies of the issue containing the official ballot cannot be secured. This referendum is only for Guide readers.
6. From the present time until the end of December every reader of The Guide is invited to write letters to The Guide expressing opinions on these questions. Any reader is welcome to write for information and other readers will answer. Those opposed to any question are invited to express their views and their letters will be published with the same freedom as those in favor. All letters must be kept as short as possible and the questions should be dealt with by number.
8. Lady readers may take full part in the discussion in The Guide. We would be glad to allow them to vote, but it is the opinion of voters that is sought. By urging the men to vote "yes" on Question 8 the ladies may help their cause greatly.
9. The ballot will be secret. No names will be published. Results will be published just as soon as received.

How Will You Answer ? These Eight Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the Statute Books of your own province?
2. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain reduced gradually so that there may be complete free trade with the Motherland in five years?
3. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in natural products?
NOTE.—This is the agreement that was defeated on September 21, 1911.
4. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements?
5. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?
NOTE.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
6. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff reduced gradually so that it will be entirely abolished in ten years?
7. Are you in favor of having all railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?
8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

BOOKS ON THE SUBJECT

Undoubtedly the questions in The Guide will be discussed at a great many Grain Growers' meetings and farmers organizations throughout the West before the ballot is marked. Many readers of The Guide will wish additional information, and will wish to secure books dealing with these questions. The following books may be obtained from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, postpaid at the prices given:

- "The Initiative, Referendum and Recall," by R. L. Scott.....5c
- "The City for the People," by Parsons (paper)50c
- "Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George4c
- This is a large book dealing very fully with tariff questions. Orders for this book are filled direct from the publishers in the United States, and it requires three weeks for the reader to receive his book. It is necessary therefore for orders to be received early.
- "The Tariff and the Trusts," by Franklin Pierce\$1.50
- "The Tariff in Our Times," by Ida M. Tarbell\$1.50
- "Canadian National Economy," by J. J. Harpell50c
- "American Railway Problems in the Light of European Experience," by Vrooman\$2.00
- "Problems in Railway Regulation," by Haines\$1.50
- "History of the Canadian Pacific Railway," showing how much public money the railway has received and how it can afford to reduce freight rates10c
- "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George20c
- "Taxation of Land Values," by Louis F. Post30c

Educational in Effect

One great advantage of this referendum is that the person who votes on it will have an opportunity of studying each question carefully in the quietness of his own home and will not be influenced by loyalty to his party, nor by flag flapping or self-seeking politicians, nor any of the familiar devices of Canadian election campaigns. If any man has changed his mind from previously expressed opinions here is the place to give his present opinion. This election should be educational in effect. The names of the voters will not be published. The Ballot will be a secret in every sense of the word and the gross results only will be published in The Guide. It is the aim to make this referendum a true record of the opinions of 28,000 or 30,000 Canadian citizens who will mark the ballot in The Grain Growers' Guide on December 11, 1912.

The Mail Bag

SINGLE TAX QUESTIONS

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to reply to Mr. Hull's questions about the Single Tax, which appeared in the last issue of your valuable paper. To save space, I will deal with the points raised in a general letter, without recapitulating the questions or attempting to answer them categorically. Mr. Hull evidently does not understand the meaning of the term "rent" as it is used by political economists. Rent is not governed now by what "the best, poorest, or medium farmer" can make the land produce, nor will it be so governed under the Single Tax. "The rent of land is determined by the excess of its produce over that which the same application can secure from the least productive land in use." This is Ricardo's statement of the law of rent, accepted by all economists of note, including Henry George. I would ask Mr. Hull to note that it refers to "the same application" not the application of the "best, poorest, or medium farmer." For example, if a man can produce on an average \$2 a day on free homestead land, he will be willing to pay \$1 a day rent for the use of land which will yield \$3 a day for the same amount of labor. This rent he now pays either annually, or in a lump sum by purchase, or by crop payments. In addition he also pays taxes upon food, clothing, lumber, implements, etc., for the support of the government, and, under a protective tariff, he also contributes a large sum to the protected manufacturers. Then again he pays exorbitant freight rates, telephone charges, etc., out of what remains, thus carrying out Kipling's injunction to pay, pay, pay. Henry George proposed to abolish all taxes save one tax on land values. In other words to take the rent of the land into the public treasury, and to use it for public purposes. Under this system railways, telegraphs, telephones, roads, bridges, hospitals, schools and colleges would be built, maintained and operated freely for the service of the people out of this common fund. This proposal may seem Utopian to some persons who pride themselves upon being practical, but "Some feelings unto men are given. With less of earth in them than heaven," and the feeling that this earth would become a Kingdom of Happiness if justice were established, which was bequeathed by Henry George to his followers, may be one of them. At any rate we can never hope for happiness until we cease to commit the injustice of taxing the industrious for the benefit of the idlers. We Single Taxers propose to establish a system under which each man would pay to society according to the benefits he receives from society, which benefits are reflected in the value of the land he occupies. We would treat land as common property, and those who wished to occupy choice locations, whether for farming, mining, business, or residential purposes, would pay accordingly for that exclusive privilege. After a man had paid for the opportunities he wished to monopolize, we would say, "Go ahead, make the best use of your opportunities and may success crown your efforts. You shall not be taxed one penny piece upon your industry." Men would pay equal taxes on land of equal value, but their right to enjoy the product of their superior industry or thrift, would be sacredly respected. Thus, if one man could produce 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, against his neighbor's 10, he would enjoy the full fruit of his extra ability.

"We envy no man what he makes. We only challenge what he takes." In the words of Henry George: "We would take for the community what belongs to the community, and leave sacred to the individual what belongs to the individual." And does not this unimproved value of land belong to the community? What gives land value, but the growth of population and the expenditure of the public money? This land value is not created by any one of us, but by all of us, and when we are wise we will take it for our common needs. No commission can fix the

rental value of land. It is fixed by the law of supply and demand. Under the single tax, assessors would be necessary, as they are now, and their assessment would be subject to the criticism of the assessed. With publicity of assessment rolls in a wide awake community there would be no danger of unjust assessments. Mr. Hull need not fear that manufacturers, merchants, miners, or laborers other than tillers of the soil, would escape taxation. Each would pay his just share according to benefits received. The Single Tax is not a proposal to tax the tillers of the soil and let others go free. Merchants and manufacturers would pay taxes upon the value of the sites they occupied. Mark the word "value" and remember that some business locations in Winnipeg are valued at \$4,000 a front foot. The occupier of this land would pay as much taxes on one foot as a farmer would pay on 200 acres valued at \$20 an acre. The Single Tax is a tax on land according to its value, not according to its area. This is a point farmers should make a note of, because although they use large areas of land, it is land of comparatively low value. Land values are highest in the large cities. Even the poor city laborer would not escape. He would pay taxes upon his 25-foot lot, or, if he were a roomer, the landlord would collect the rent and hand it over to the public treasurer. Mr. Hull's imaginary difficulty with the surplus revenue when all the land of

revenues from that source. "When," to quote Henry George again, "the common right to land is so far appreciated that all taxes are abolished save those which fall upon rent, there is no danger of much more than is necessary to induce them to collect the public revenues being left to individual landholders."

It is extremely difficult to do justice to such a large theme in a short letter. For that reason I hope many of your readers will purchase "Progress and Poverty" from your book department, and study this question at its source during the coming winter.

F. J. DIXON.

NOTE.—Any reader can secure "Progress and Poverty," postpaid, by sending 20 cents to the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

TORONTO CAPITALIST REPLIES

Editor, Guide:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., in which you inform me that you understand that as a result of my trip through Western Canada I have felt that I made a mistake in opposing reciprocity with the United States last September. In this connection your information is incorrect.

After careful thought I am more strongly convinced than ever that reciprocity between the United States and Canada would be very injurious to the latter country, to say nothing of the correspondence between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, recently

in comparison with the enormous trusts of the United States, and in my opinion the tariff and trusts should both be dealt with by a commission of similar standing to our Railway Commission, in which the public have such confidence. A properly organized tariff and trust commission, with wide powers, would, I believe, be of great benefit to the country, in the regulation of both trusts and tariff. We have before us the recent action of the United States government in connection with the Panama Canal Treaty, and surely no sane people are anxious to rush in and make another agreement with a government which has earned the reputation of just observing treaties and agreements so long as they are favorable to them or their people.

Canada, at the present time, is enjoying an era of prosperity not known of in any other country in the world, and why should we, at this juncture, offer to share this prosperity with a foreign nation without receiving any recompense. It may be news to you that the Maple Leaf Milling Co. are at the present time grinding American wheat in their Port Colborne mill, bringing it from Duluth by boat and paying the duty on it. With the duty removed, what would happen?

I don't believe there is any possibility of reciprocity ever being carried in this country by the vote of the Canadian people. It seems to me that if we could just devote the amount of time and energy that is being wasted in discussing this question, to the development and building up of Canada, along other lines, much more good would result therefrom.

G. T. SOMERS.

59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

NOTE.—We were informed that Mr. Somers, after a trip through the West, had changed his mind on reciprocity and asked him if this were true. This letter is his reply. We might mention that Mr. Somers is president of the Toronto Board of Trade, president of the Sterling Bank of Canada, president Canada Grain Exchange Co. and president Crown Life Insurance Co. Most Canadian farmers would be glad to get into the clutches of an American trust and save \$25 on their binders, \$100 on gang plows and \$300 on tractors. This is the kind of trust the farmers are looking for. Hundreds of our readers would like to answer Mr. Somers and could do so easily, but we have not space to accommodate the letters. But we would like every farmer who reads this letter to send a reply direct to G. T. Somers, 59 Yonge street, Toronto. No doubt Mr. Somers in his earnest desire to help the West will be glad to arrange a line of credit with Western farmers at his bank at 6 per cent. It would be worth while asking anyway.—Editor.

THE HOME MARKET

Editor, Guide:—The Canadian farmer for example—to say nothing of Canadians engaged in mercantile and professional permits who are in the same boat with the farmer—has no protection for his products. He pays relatively as high for the labor he employs as the Canadian manufacturer; indeed the difference between the wages he pays his workpeople and those paid by his foreign rivals to their workpeople is often greater than the difference in wages paid respectively by the Canadian and European manufacturer. Yet the Canadian farmer maintains a successful competition with the labor of Europe. Why is this? And is it not an answer to the plea for protection to the manufacturers which is neither given nor asked for by the farmer? The farmer takes his products abroad and sells them at a profit in the home market of his

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



A WATER-WALKING CONTRIVANCE
This unique affair is the invention of Mr. J. B. Laliberte, Past Commodore of the Quebec Yacht Club. To the air belts seen in the illustration are attached rubber leggings and boots, and to the boots are fitted wings, which are the means of propulsion.

Canada is occupied, seems "like a story from the land of spirits." What a pleasant reversal of present day conditions, with our constant shortage of funds for necessary public works, and our ever-increasing public debts, that would be! There are 518 persons in England to the square mile, in Canada about two. Yet in England there is room for five times the present population, if the land were put to its best use. There is room in the world for twenty times its present population, so many moons will wax and wane before we need fear that all the land will be occupied. If in the course of events it should come to pass that after providing for all public needs, there still remained a real surplus in the treasury, we could render unto Caesar the things that be Caesar's by distributing the surplus equally in the form of a bonus to all the citizens. But, as you wisely remarked, Mr. Editor, there is, from a practical standpoint, a difference between "Single Tax" and "Land Value Taxation." We already tax land values to some extent, and the practical thing to do is to increase the taxation of the land values until we raise all our municipal, provincial and federal

made public through the United States press. I am of the opinion that the farmers of the West have grievances that should be remedied, particularly the equalization of freight rates, and I think our people should set out to manufacture the products of the Western farms in Western Canada. With an equalization of freight rates and a small bounty per barrel on flour exported, I can see no reason why the prairie should not be dotted with flour mills and the offal from the mills would easily be consumed in the feeding of live stock, of which there is such a shortage all over the Dominion. I am of the opinion that the coarser grains should be largely fed, and by the farmer selling his coarse grains in the shape of live stock, he would receive back more than double the price for them than he does by shipping his grain. I can further see no reason why flax mills should not be established in Western Canada, and our flax handled here instead of being shipped to the United States to be manufactured.

It has been stated that we suffer from trusts in Canada. If this is so, experience proves this would not be any remedy, as surely they are insignificant

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE SONG OF CREATION

And I, too, sing the song of all creation,
A brave sky and a glad wind blowing by,
A clear trail and an hour for meditation,
A long day and the joy to make it fly;
A hard task and the muscle to achieve it,
A fierce noon, and a well-contented gloam,
A good strife and no great regret to leave it,
A still night and the far red lights of home.

THE POOR WIVES OF THE WELL-TO-DO

A wealthy man once said to my brother, "My wife is always begging me to give her an allowance but I won't do it as I don't want her to be tied down to a limited amount. She is welcome to all the money she cares to spend." My brother was duly impressed and came, with great elation, to tell me about his friend's admirable generosity. I am afraid I threw rather a wet blanket on his ardor. "In order to make a good fellow of himself," I said, "he is subjecting his wife to the life-long humiliation of having to ask for every cent of money she spends." You may depend on it that she wouldn't keep asking for an allowance if she didn't want it. This man is a very fair type of a very unpleasant class of really generous men, who, for the gratification of their own vanity, will subject their wives to petty humiliations.

I don't like the idea that the man gives his wife money at all. I protest that the wife who rises at four-thirty in the morning, in the summer, and at six in the winter, and works from nine to twelve hours a day has produced a certain amount of wealth, otherwise she must be in the wrong place in the industrial world. The manager of a business does not feel that he is performing an act of charity when he pays his employees at the end of the week. The salary is theirs by right and he would be dishonest if he withheld it.

Now to my notion, the position of the wife on the farm shouldn't be even that of an employee. She should be a partner. I fancy I hear many of the farmers agreeing to this eagerly. They say, "She has a share in all this land, and these buildings and that stock and if she was not consulted about buying them it was because women don't understand about these things" which, of course, is all rubbish. Women do know that they have to slave early and late to pay for this land, that they have to go without becoming clothes, and are denied all the comforts and conveniences that would help to make the slavery of the average farmer's wife more endurable. The farmer himself, who has every modern convenience for doing the outside work does not realize that his wife is paying for his land and his barns and his stock with good, red blood. I have seen it hundreds of times. The woman slaves early and late for fifteen or twenty years while John tacks on another quarter section on the east and an extra half on the west and builds a new barn on the home place and at last, just as they are about to move into the new house about which she has been dreaming all these years, she dies. The doctor may assign her death to one of a hundred causes but I should call it "Landitis," a complaint peculiar to western farmers' wives.

So when one of our readers asked me to write an article on a dress allowance for farmers' wives I said a cheerful, amen. There isn't any reason why farmers' wives shouldn't have pretty clothes, and thousands of them do but there are quite a number, who, as this writer says, would rather go shabby than ask for money and they haven't a cent they can call their own.

Our friend complains that farmers' wives are the most poorly dressed of any class of women and while I am not prepared to say that I agree with her, still, there is no question that the wives of some very prosperous farmers are not nearly so well dressed as women in town whose husbands are correspondingly well off.

But I want to say right here that the trouble does not all rest with the lack of money. More than good clothes are needed to make a well dressed woman. Very many farmers' wives are too busy, or think they are, to dress their hair

becomingly and to take care of their complexions.

I suppose most of our readers would hoot at the idea of tying a thick chiffon veil over their faces whenever they go out to work in the yard and yet it is the only really effective means I know of keeping the face from tanning.

When they are going to town they have to hustle around and get the eggs and butter ready to take, and dress the children and by that time the husband is waiting impatiently, so they twist the hair up into a grim little knot on the top of the head and perch above it a hat that was designed to be worn with a fluffy pompadour. Naturally the result is ridiculous.

I can't suggest a remedy unless the farmer's wife is willing to leave the beds unmade or the dishes unwashed while she steals a little time to make herself look pretty, to fluff her hair and polish her shoes, to see that her waist and skirt come to terms all around and to hunt up a pair of gloves that match her suit. All these things require time but I fancy many women would find themselves well repaid in the added pleasure their husbands would take in their appearance if they would make a point of doing it.

Let me remind you again that, being born of the same flesh as ourselves, men are no more likely to be stingy and selfish than women, but some of them are thoughtless. So it behooves women, instead of sitting down and feeling sorry for themselves to explain to their husbands just how it feels to have to ask for every bit of money they spend and I am satisfied that the majority of men, when they come to realize the indignity of such a wifehood will hasten to remedy it.

For the next two or three weeks I will throw this page open for a discussion of this question and invite our readers one and all to express their opinion freely.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all correspondence to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

USES GASOLINE ENGINE

Dear Miss Beynon:—This letter is just to tell you that I have found a way of making housework easier and I wish to share my good luck with everyone.

Last spring we bought a 1½ horse power gasoline engine and I use it for running both the washing machine and churn. As yet I have not bought a power washer but use one which has a wheel attached. I start the engine and then do the rest of the morning's work.

One hundred dollars, which is not half the price of a horse, will buy an engine, a power washer, a Daisy churn, an oil stove and several other labor-saving articles.

CONTENT.

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT DISHWASHER

Miss Beynon:—I wrote a letter to you asking you for the little book, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and I forgot to put the five cents in, so I will write again. Is this the same book I saw awhile ago in The Guide as "The Most Beautiful Story in the World?"

Will you tell me more about the Kitch-

enette family dish washer, and the washing machine.

Yours truly

MRS. E. M.

I think I have answered all your questions in recent numbers of The Guide.

F. M. B.

GIVING THE BOYS PROPERTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have just started taking The Grain Growers' Guide and I think we will like it very well. I enjoyed "John's pigs and Daddy's Pork," it is so true a picture of the relation between many farmers and their sons.

We were just discussing this very subject when I happened to see your article in The Guide. Father read it and has already granted the boys certain privileges and so your good work begun in your office will perhaps yield a rich reward of content on the farms.

Enclosed find five cents for a copy of "How to Teach the Truth to Children." Wishing you success, yours truly

A MOTHER OF BOYS.

A WELL-WISHER

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I am one of the interested readers of your page I saw that you had a book for sale, entitled, "How to Teach Children the Truth." I would like very much to have one so am enclosing five cents for which please forward me one.

Wishing you success in your work.

CABBAGE.

THE KINDERGARTEN IN THE HOME

By Jane Lawson Kane, in The Mothers' Magazine

Why do we have chairs?

To us adults the question seems ridiculous. Of course, we know what a chair is, to what purpose it is to be put. But, to a child the question is always hovering in its mind—what is that thing with four legs, why may it have one leg, or two legs, or three or more?

And because of this situation in the mind of the child, the new system of education is reversing old processes. We are beginning to see that we must educate the parents, particularly the mother, before we undertake to get at the understanding and capabilities of the child. The child's mind holds more than one question—it holds a thousand questions—what are windows for, why do we breathe? or why should we work, why not play all the time?

Much has been written on the fact, that a child is a bundle of interrogation points, but until recently, we have been very ignorant as to how these questions might be properly cared for. A majority have seemed to think that the school alone can take care of them and relieve the parents of all responsibility.

But, the most modern, and what I regard as the most scientific method of education yet devised, wholly disagrees with this assumption and contends that the most fundamental, important education of the child begins within the walls of the home and not within those of the school. This system, which Froebel so ably defended, insists that a partly educated and not a wholly uneducated child should be delivered by the parents to the school when school age arrives.

In large educational centres, we are trying to put this system into practical

effect by gradually educating a parent as to how to answer questions. We hold semi-public meetings in the schoolhouses to which the parents are invited and wherever we can enter homes and enlist mothers in sympathetic work with us. Once they understand how comparatively easy it is they are teachers themselves, and really part of the great school system of the world.

"What a wonderful world of knowledge has been opened to me. I see now, how almost wicked it is to turn a child away when it desires to know the origin and use of that which is about it. The fault with the child's questioning has hitherto been with me. It never will be again."

In a small country district where I spent my vacation last summer, a number of mothers asked me to explain this system of parental education to them. They all had questioning children. When I began to show them as best I could what the oat in the field, the kernel of wheat, the grain of corn really stood for—that each had a distinct history which the child was entitled to know—their amazement was extraordinary. They had hitherto been wandering through the world, with children at their apron strings, but they themselves blind.

In a small farming community in Western Pennsylvania, under the methods of this system, a dozen or more families have been persuaded to buy encyclopedias and other reference works for their own education, and to fit them to answer the children's questions properly. It is two years since this work was accomplished there, but a marked change has taken place in the educational standard of the entire community, and its district school is now one of the finest in the state.

(Continued in next issue.)

BANNER GINGER SNAPS

Scald one cup of molasses and pour it over one egg beaten with one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger and one of soda. Then add one tablespoonful of vinegar and flour enough for a stiff batter. Knead quite hard, then they will not fall and will keep crisp a long time.

JUGGED CHICKEN

Cut a large, tender chicken into pieces as for frying. Roll in flour and place in an earthenware jar or a deep enameled pan. Put bits of butter over the top, and pour in boiling water, until chicken is about half covered. Cook in oven one hour or until done; season when half done. Make gravy right in with chicken, or if preferred, the chicken may be dished on warm platter, before gravy is made.

BANANA CREAM PIE

Line a pie pan with crust and bake in a hot oven. When done, cover the bottom with thin slices of banana, cut lengthwise. (Two small bananas are enough for one pie.) Then fill the pan with a custard made in the following manner: Two glasses of milk, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk, yolks of two eggs and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Boil in a double boiler until it thickens; then pour it into the pie crust. Cover the top with the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and slightly sweetened. Place in the oven just long enough to brown nicely.

SALAD IN POTATO MOLD

Mash potatoes while they are very hot. Add butter and seasoning, and press hard into small molds of any fancy shape desired. It will harden in a short time. Unmold carefully upon individual plates or upon one large platter. Dig out the potato from the centres, and fill with a nice vegetable salad, garnishing the tops with slices of hard-boiled eggs and of small red beets. Serve with brown bread sandwiches, sliced very thin and spread with cream cheese or simply with butter.

BAKED APPLES WITH NUTS

Peel and core the whole apples, fill the centres with finely chopped nuts, a little lemon or orange peel, and sprinkle the tops with cinnamon or nutmeg. Set them in a granite dish with a heaping tablespoon of sugar, a half-cup of water to each apple, and bake slowly.



Giant Rhubarb grown in the garden of Jas. Donaghy, Glenboro, Man.
Some of the stalks weigh 2½ lbs. cut off below the top

What They Say

Editorial Comments of Representative Eastern and Western Newspapers on The Guide's Proposal to the Manufacturers to Increase the British Preference, and How They Received that Message.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL

The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, says that Western grain growers would like to join hands with the Canadian Manufacturers' association in an effort to bind Canada to the Motherland by reducing the tariff on British imports to one-half the tariff on American imports, and to have absolute free trade with the Motherland in ten years.

Either trade and nationality are bound up together, or they are not. If they are not, Canada's rejection of reciprocity with the United States has no significance outside of trade. If they are bound up together, Canada should not rest satisfied with rejecting reciprocity with the United States, but should enlarge its trade relations with the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom admits our products absolutely free of duty. If we really regard trade as a bond of empire, it would seem that the logical course for us to pursue is to admit theirs free of duty.

The manufacturers are quite right in saying that the question cannot be settled by a telegram. But there is no reason why the manufacturers and the grain growers should not get together. The Western farmers are told that they must sacrifice the American market for the sake of patriotism. Suppose they agree to this, on condition that the manufacturers sacrifice a part of their protection for patriotism. Would not this be an ideal way to bind the West and the East together in one glad, sweet song?—Toronto Star.

PEACE PATRIOTISM VALUABLE

The Grain Growers of the West have expressed anxiety to know if the Canadian Manufacturers' association will join hands with them in an effort to bind Canada closer to the Motherland by urging the Dominion Government to reduce the tariff on British imports to one-half that charged on American imports and to bring about complete free trade with the Motherland in ten years.

There is not the least doubt as to what the answer will be should President Curry's suggested conference ever take place. The highly-protected manufacturers of Canada are no more desirous of securing reduced duties on imports from Great Britain than from the United States. The competition in the textile industries is even now too keen, in the opinion of the manufacturers, and they are hoping to secure reductions in the British preference when Mr. Borden is firmly in the saddle. That most

elastic phrase "adequate protection" is intended to designate a scale of duties that will close Canadian markets against the steel of Sheffield as well as of Pittsburgh, against the cottons of Lancashire as effectively as it bars out the products of Fall River.

It is interesting to contrast the peace patriotism of the Liberal party with the more bellicose sort that seems to be in the ascendant now at Ottawa. Britain has not been engaged in war with any European power for over half a century. The Imperialists of Canada are keen to help Britain in any warlike enterprise. But that help does not seem to be needed very often. It may be another half century before Britain is attacked by any external enemy. But every day in her factories and workshops Britain must fight to keep hunger and want from her swarming millions. She must find markets for her products if she would live. A preferential tariff that lets British goods come into Canada more readily than goods from foreign countries is an every-day aid in the maintenance of the strength and prosperity of the British Empire.

Is not that Imperialism, and the Imperialism of the grain growers of the West who desire an increase of the preference as evidence that Canada stands behind the Motherland to uphold the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race and to prove that she has no desire for political union with the United States, a better sort than the Imperialism of the "adequate" protectionists who are prepared to fight for Britain, but object to trading with her except over the bars of a high tariff?—Toronto Globe.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND THE PREFERENCE

On Wednesday the Grain Growers' Guide addressed a telegram to the Canadian Manufacturers' association, which was in convention at Ottawa, asking if that body would join with the Western Grain Growers in an effort to bring about the further reduction of the duty on British imports "with a view to complete free trade with the Motherland in ten years."

It is unfortunate that the Manufacturers' association did not see fit to deal with the telegram in straight-forward fashion. Instead of dealing with it in that way, instead of making a plain declaration of opinion on the question raised by the telegram, the association tried to sidestep, as our news columns show.

Through a telegram sent by their president in reply to The Guide's message—a reply endorsed by resolution of the association—the manufacturers try to call in question the right of the Winnipeg paper to speak for Western Grain Growers. That is taking refuge behind the pettiest kind of a technicality, especially as The Guide is published under the auspices of and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association and the United Farmers of Alberta. The manufacturers were evidently looking for a loophole of escape from a direct, straightforward declaration upon the proposition put forward by the grain growers through The Guide and seized upon this as the way of escape.

That is one objection raised by the association, in its patent endeavor to avoid a plain answer to a plain question. The other objection by which the association seeks to avoid committing itself is that The Guide's message was received too late in the life of the convention to permit of consideration of the matter. This was the second way of attempted escape. The attempt is too transparent.

Now, having seen the evasion of the manufacturers, it is well to glance at the happenings of the past. The story of the manufacturers' opposition to the British Preference scheme of the late Liberal Government is so well known as to make it unnecessary to repeat it here.

On the other hand, the farmers' or

Continued on Page 13

The Dingwall Jewellery Catalogue For 1913



When you are choosing your Christmas gifts this year you will undoubtedly desire a piece of pretty Jewellery or handsome Silverware. If unable to visit our stores, you will find the beautiful book shewn above a most pleasing and helpful assistant in making your selections. For in its 128 pages of dainty colors, many of the finest articles in our stock are illustrated. It will very soon be ready for distribution, and we will send you a copy, postpaid and free of charge upon receiving coupon below, if filled in.

D. R. DINGWALL
JEWELLERS LIMITED WINNIPEG

Name.....

Address.....

G.G.G.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily
Capacity
300 barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



What The Internal Bath Is Doing For Humanity

Under our present mode of living the large intestine cannot get rid of all the waste that it accumulates—so it clogs up, and then biliousness, constipation, is the result, and that lack of desire to work, to think.

This waste in the colon, as we all know, is extremely poisonous, and if neglected, the blood takes up the poisons—and brings on countless very serious diseases—appendicitis is directly caused by waste in the colon.

If the colon is kept clean and pure you will always feel bright, and capable—never blue and nervous—always up to "concert pitch."

There is just one internal bath which will keep the colon as sweet and clean as nature demands for perfect health—that is the J. B. L. Cascade.

Many thousands are using it, and doctors prescribing it with great success all over the world.

This "assistant-to-Nature" treatment is interestingly described in a booklet "Why Man of Today is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient," which you should send for. It will be sent free. Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 744, 280 College street, Toronto.

Dr. Tyrrell's Treatment is shown and explained in Winnipeg by

HARRY MITCHELL, 466 Portage Ave.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

This little booklet will give the farmer information on the methods employed in Germany, Australia and New Zealand to secure money for farmers' use at 4½ and 5 per cent. Credit for farmers in the Canadian West can be secured for 5 per cent. also. This booklet tells how.

PRICE 10 CENTS, POST PAID

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS, GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Treat Cattle Yourself

Every stock-raiser and farmer should have reliable remedies on hand, for use in minor ailments where expert veterinary services are not required. Careful and intelligent handling of ailing horses and cattle in the beginning will save many a vet's fees.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

is valuable in a hundred and one different ways, and should be in the hands of every man owning horses, cattle, sheep or pigs.

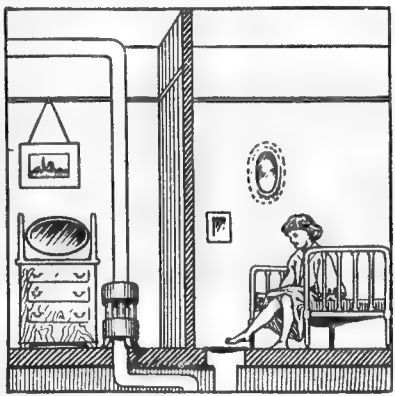
THESE FAMOUS AND RELIABLE VET. REMEDIES Sold by all dealers:—

Dr. Clark's British Gall Cure	Dr. Clark's White Liniment.
Dr. Clark's Poultry Tonic	Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure.
Dr. Clark's Kill-a-Louse	Dr. Clark's Nitergin.
Dr. Clark's Cow-Lax.	Dr. Clark's Fire Blister.
Dr. Clark's Hoof Ointment.	Dr. Clark's Purging Horse Ball.
St. John's Horse Worm Powders.	Dr. Clark's Distemper Cure (Horses).
St. John's Condition Powders.	Dr. Clark's Horse Colic Cure
Dr. Clark's Chill and Fever Cure.	Dr. Clark's Lung and Heave Cure
Dr. Clark's Barbed-wire Lament.	Dr. Clark's Absorbol.
Dr. Clark's Lump Cure.	Dr. Clark's New Century Horse and Cattle Food.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Send for 160 Page Vet. Book or Animal Doctor FREE!

HOW TO HEAT TWO UPSTAIRS ROOMS



Here is a stove doing three times the amount of work that most stoves are asked to do. But why shouldn't it, provided the work is done well?

The Art Huron Base Burner

will not only heat downstairs as comfortably as any stove could do it, but by means of an air pipe and register cold air may be sucked from the lower floor, thoroughly heated, and carried to an upstairs room. Another upstairs room may be heated by running the smoke-pipe through it and using a drum heater as shown in the picture above.

The Art Huron will throw out an even heat twenty-four hours of the day. Simply fill the fuel magazine when required: it uses the correct amount of coal itself. It saves both time and money. It is a charming heater in appearance; the nickel plating is of the highest quality, and its large mica-glazed doors radiate a glow which is as cheerful as an open fire. The cost of the Art Huron is one of the wonderful results of the EATON system of buying and selling. No middlemen's commissions are included in the price of an EATON stove or heater. We control the entire out-put of three large stove foundries. Every cent you pay for an EATON stove is for the actual stove, and the lowest cost system of selling it to you:

Direct from the Foundry to your Home!

28.00



45P75—Art Huron Base Burner, as above, complete with combination lifter and shaker, poker and ash pan. \$28.00

Additional information about this remarkable Heater value will be found on page 318 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue. Remember, this is only one example of the saving prices which EATONS quote on practically every need for farm or home. The Catalogue lists hundreds of such, and puts the perfected EATON Mail Order Service at your immediate command. Write for a copy.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FRED. W. GREEN BEFORE GRAIN COMMISSION AT FT. WILLIAM RE REDUCTION OF TERMINAL RATES

To the Gentlemen of the Grain Commission:—

In support of the application for reduction of terminal elevator charges we offer the following statement in defence of our request:—

During the evidence given by the terminal elevator operators before the select committee of the Senate regarding Bill Q which met in Ottawa on the 21st of March, 1911, the whole burden of their statements and arguments was to prove that they were in the grain business pure and simply for the money they could make out of it, and that the terminal elevator was the key to the situation and the one part of their equipment which enabled them to make their dividends. They stated they had entered into an agreement with the railway companies which provided that the elevator men would erect interior elevators along the lines of railway in the interior on the condition that the railway companies would erect terminal elevators and place them in the hands of these grain men for operation and that their whole bargain with these companies was predicated upon the control of these terminal elevators; that unless that was agreed to they would not even have considered the proposition of investing their money in the line elevators. They pointed out further that there were two systems of conducting the grain busi-

ness, the opening and closing of spreads between the grades play an important part in the operation of a terminal elevator, and must all be considered in a profit and loss account. I have two cases I wish to present which sets forth in some measure my meaning and which I think is important, in view of the statement I have already made. The first is in connection with a car load of flax shipped from the Interior Elevator Co. at Tuxford sent to their own terminal, and the other is the record of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. These statements both show fairly clearly something of the immense profit there must be in the operation of a terminal elevator, especially when you consider that some of these elevators are filled to nine times their capacity in one season. One of them we are told took in last year between thirty and forty million bushels. Take the average dockage of 2 per cent. and it would be the enormous amount of three hundred thousand bushels. Out of this there would doubtless be a large amount of commercial screenings, particularly if much of it was flax.

A perusal of this statement shows, first, that a local elevator at Tuxford took in 1,518 bushels of flax. Doubtless they took ample dockage for cleaning as they took it in. This statement shows that they cleaned out at the terminal elevator 136 bushels, 21 of which was feed wheat, for which they allowed the man \$11.50, leaving about three tons of flax screenings in their hands. We assume it is reasonable to



Home of Thomas Treble, Huronville, Sask., Showing Six Years' Growth of Trees

ness. One which utilized interior elevators, independent buyers, commission men, terminal elevators and exporters. The other, in which all the functions were performed by one interest from the farmer to the miller or exporter, and that it was the latter plan that the larger terminal elevator operators pursued. They argued all along that there was practically no money in the operation of the interior elevators, and stated they could get their grain much cheaper by purchasing on the track and setting forth that interior elevators were operated at a loss, that they only operated because of the agreement with the transportation companies to do so and to get possession of the grain to guarantee the business to their terminal elevator operations.

We submit that the question of rates must be taken into consideration along with other opportunities and other sources of income through the operation of these houses. We submit that the cost of the operation of the house, the intake charges on grain, and the insurance rates are only a very small part of the actuality or final results. We submit that we must know what the overages, the dockages, and screenings are valued at as well as several other sources of income, referred to and involved in the reference to the advantage of having possession of the grain. A close stock taking or a weigh up at the close of each year would be necessary. The total output of the elevator compared with the intake, the dockages,

suppose that these screenings had a commercial value of one cent per pound. You will therefore note that this company received, first \$26.50 for receiving the grain at the initial point, and what dockage no one knows. For this they charged the man \$26.27. They charged him \$14.00 for buying it from him, calling it commission, a further charge of \$15.18 for cleaning it and \$8.63 for storing it three days. Besides this, the man was charged the freight on these three tons of screenings, for which they made him no allowance whatever, so that you will see the terminal part of the operation was very productive and sums up something like this: \$26.57 Interior Elevator charge, \$14.00 commission, \$15.18 for cleaning, \$8.63 for storing and \$65.00 worth of flax screenings; total, \$129.38, or interior elevator charges \$26.57 and \$102.81 terminal elevator receipts. When we consider that some of these elevators were filled nine times their capacity something of the meaning of the statement of these terminal elevator gentlemen begins to dawn upon the mind of the ordinary farmer. He asks: "If the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company could do as well as they have done in competition with these men in the interior elevators, what could they have done if they had had these terminal elevators in their possession, and should not the government make an effort to place them in their hands or operate them themselves on behalf of the farmers?"



BY APPOINTMENT
FURRIERS
TO H.M. KING GEORGE V.

Write us for

Our New Fur Style Books

On request we will mail free to any address a copy of our Fur Catalogue showing the new styles we have designed for 1912-13.

This book is absolutely the finest of its kind published in this country. It is worth having, even if you do not purpose buying furs this year.

But if you do intend to buy, this catalogue will help you order by mail just as safely and satisfactorily as though you came in person to our store.

Write today for
a copy

Please mention this paper

Holt, Renfrew
and Co. Ltd.

428 Main Street
Winnipeg

This is the winning advertisement in the Contest, written by a W

FARMERS OF WESTERN C

We know more about many things than we used to, but w
The time has come when we have got to put our l
in the face, meet a lot of problems in the
the facts and solve the problems

This is pre-eminently the age of organization and co-operation. Great results are accomplished by groups of men moving with united strength. This principle has been developed by selfish classes and used for selfish purposes until the unorganized classes are becoming more and more droves of beasts of burden. On account of environments it is harder for the farmers to learn to organize and co-operate than it is for any other class, and on account of the position they occupy in the commercial system they are the favorite prey of all the organized bands of commercial pirates. Farmers *must* organize and co-operate or be reduced to mere commercial and social serfs.

Many efforts at co-operation among farmers have failed, but one in particular has succeeded beyond the hopes of the most sanguine enthusiast; each day of its history marks progress. This institution is controlled entirely by the farmers and has no active class friends except the farmers. The farmers' enemies are its enemies, and its downfall would be their triumph. It is the greatest commercial power in Canada working for the commercial emancipation of the farmers. It not only

The Ad-writing Contest is finished. As we promised in our an above the winning ad. On account of the many and excellent making the award a rather difficult one. They therefore decid

1st Prize, \$10.00 - Mr. H. W. WOOD,
2nd Prize, \$7.00 - Mr. JAS. A. LEI
3rd Prize, \$5.00 - Mr. R. S. DONALD

Many of the other ads. deserve special mention, but after very careful cor intend to repeat this contest in the near future. All competitors if this first c with the present ad. or a new one. Watch closely for next dates. W

SHIPPING BILLS, SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS, APPLICATION FORMS AND AI

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRA

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alberta Farmers address Calg

Written by a Western Farmer—Mr. H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta.

IN CANADA, LOOK HERE!

But to, but we know less about many things than we should.

Put our heads together, look a lot of facts square
us in the middle of the road, understand
problems or take the consequences

eat should have the benefit of the business support of every farmer in
th. Western Canada, but the benefit of his friendship and his best thought
ish for its welfare.

ore This institution is of course The Grain Growers' Grain Company.
der Ship your grain to it. Solicit your neighbor to ship his grain to it.
ny Subscribe for all the stock you can afford, up to the limit. Educate
ial your union and the unorganized farmers to a knowledge of the fact that
m- this is the one commercial tie that is holding the farmers of Western
ed Canada together, and that if they will continue to hold together and
develop this tie to its fullest it will finally bind them together into an
irresistible force.

one The proposition is simple. You have the elements of strength.
ine What you need is the magic touch of the hand of union to build you
is into one powerful working machine.

promised in our announcement of Sept. 4, we are publishing
many and excellent ads received the judges found the task of
they therefore decided to give three prizes, as follows:

Mr. H. W. WOOD, Carstairs, Alta.
Mr. JAS. A. LEITCH, Granum, Alta.
Mr. R. S. DONALDSON, Findlater, Sask.

it after very careful consideration we have made the above awards. We
competitors in this first contest except prize winners are eligible again either
sely for next dates. We hope many others will compete next time.

Outraged humanity waits for you!
The voice of progress is calling
you to the effort!

Don't forget to consign all your
grain, and have all your neighbors
consign all their grain, to The Grain
Growers' Grain Company Limited.

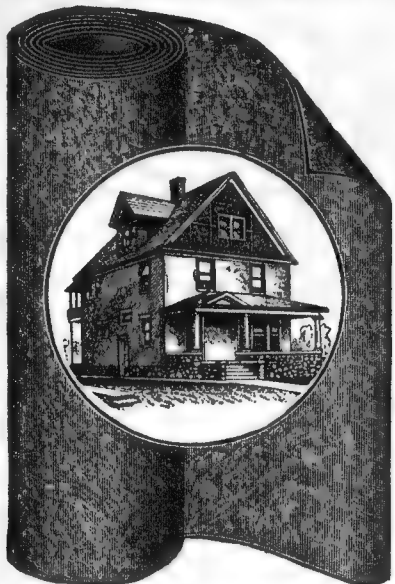
FORMS AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION SENT PROMPTLY ON REQUEST

GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

farmers address Calgary Office

CALGARY, ALTA.

ROOFRITE 4-PLY ROOFING



Tested and Guaranteed

Tested by six of the most severe weather and emergency conditions a roof could be subjected to, Roofrite Roofing has proved to us that it is good for many years of wear. It has successfully withstood the steam test, water test, acid test, fire-resisting test, tear test and ice test. Hence it carries our fullest guarantee of quality and satisfaction. What more could you ask of the Roofing you purpose using?

Roofrite is an Ideal Roofing for House or Barn

It does not rust like metal, nor attract lightning, costs less and lasts longer. It is easily applied and needs no attention to keep in repair.

Roofrite is a permanent, fire-retarding, thoroughly weather-proof Roofing. It is made from pure wool rag, carefully selected and saturated in a scientific mixture of mineral rubber, asphalt and mineral wax, and each surface is coated with ground marble, thus ensuring long wear. It is extra thick 4-ply, weighing 65 lbs. to the roll. Every roll is packed with the necessary nails, cement and full directions for laying. Each roll will roof 100 square feet, allowing 8 extra feet for laps.

99P573—EATON'S Roofrite Roofing. Price per roll.. **\$2.85**

Diamond E Rubber Roofing

Our Diamond E Roofing is made from select quality long-fibre felt, carefully treated with the most desirable and lasting saturants and coatings. It is a flexible fabric, thoroughly waterproof and possesses great wearing qualities. Each roll will cover 100 square feet.

99P570—One-ply Roofing, for temporary work or steep roofs, 35 lbs. to roll. Per roll... **\$1.45**

99P571—2-ply, for medium slant roofs, 45 lbs. Per roll **\$1.85**

99P572—Three-ply, for flat roofs, weight 55 lbs. Per roll **\$2.20**

Write for Samples of our Roofing

Fuller particulars can also be had by referring to page 327 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue, which also tells you of practically every other need for the building or furnishing of a house or barn—and everything is quoted at the wonderfully saving prices which have made EATONS famous. If your copy has not reached you, write for it today.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

Official Circular No. 10, 1912

Concluded from Last Week

Outline of European System

These banks have been established along the following lines:—

The capital of the society is not fixed but varies according to the number of stockholders.

The capital is divided into shares of \$1 to \$5 each.

The fundamental object of the society is to procure to its stockholders the credit necessary for their business, to stimulate the habit of saving the surplus and to provide a safe and remunerative investment for such savings.

The shareholders are mutually responsible to the extent of their respective private fortunes for the liabilities of the society, which liabilities are divided among the shareholders pro rata.

No person is accepted as a shareholder unless he is well known to the directors, a citizen of the same locality, and known to be honest, sober and economical.

The shareholders alone are eligible to borrow money from the bank. The specific purpose for which the loan is asked must be explained and only the necessary amount actually required is loaned. It is thought that this principle of loaning only to shareholders insures to a greater degree the security of the loan, in that the borrower will naturally protect his own investment as a shareholder.

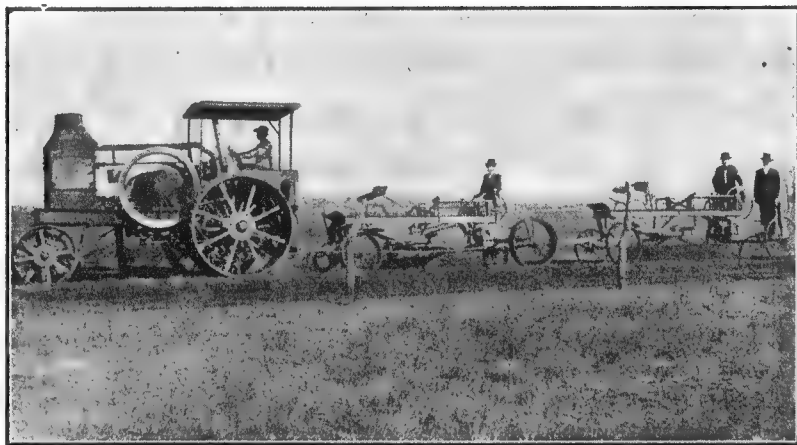
The management rests with the governor, board of directors, auditors and the general meeting of the shareholders.

in Canada, for in all the countries where these banks have been established there is a similarity of conditions as to the need of credit in agriculture. This problem that is causing so much trouble to the Canadian farmer is being worked out in every part of the globe, not Europe alone, but Japan, New Zealand, India, South Africa, all having varied conditions, and all have apparently found the best solution so far in the credit associations of Germany.

To meet the needs of farmers a bank must be accessible, both in time and place, must provide long loans with repayments, if necessary, in instalments, must be prepared to investigate the feasibility of investments and have an oversight of same till maturity. These necessities have been met in other countries by the credit associations, which were a natural growth from the same conditions that are surrounding farmers here today, and the development has been as normal as the growth of any of our older commercial institutions. These savings and credit associations gather the small savings of the farmers and loan them again in larger sums. Could we not do the same thing here if the necessary legislation was forthcoming?

A Start in Canada

A small start has been made in Canada, Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, of Quebec, having established a credit association at Point Levis. This has been hugely successful, and is no doubt responsible for the passing of the Co-



How a Tractor Handles Two Grading Machines.

ers. These will all vary in number according to the volume of business transacted.

The plan outlined here is in force, with slight variations, in France, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Italy, Belgium and Holland, and all have greatly benefited by the introduction. It may be said that these credit associations are so pliable that there are modifications in every country where they have been introduced, to meet special needs and prejudices; and they have stood the test. There have been modifications of organization, but no failures.

Loans at 4 or 5 Per Cent.

We are told further that in most of the districts where these banks, or societies, have been established, the people had been in the habit of borrowing money at very high rates of interest. They are now securing loans at 4 and 5 per cent. upon easy terms of repayment and mostly money saved among themselves, although many of the societies are able to borrow outside capital where it is needed.

This principle is also being put in force in Great Britain and in British India, in fact practically all the countries which have not yet put same in force are Russia, China, Turkey, United States and Canada.

With this in front of us, is it not strange that we should be so backward

operative Syndicates Law by the Quebec Legislature. Another successful institution is the Civil Service Savings and Loan Association, of Ottawa, which was organized to assist the civil servants of the Dominion.

I have tried to show how the problem has been met in other countries, and hope that the information given will be of assistance in discussing this question. It is doubtful whether we could at present form societies to carry on this business and the necessary legislation does not seem to be forthcoming. It may be that the situation could be met by provincial legislation, along the lines of that already adopted in Quebec. We must not forget that when the attempt was made to legalize the credit associations already established in the Federal Parliament a few years ago it did not meet with much favor. All but a few members of Parliament evaded the issue and the representatives of the large financial institutions in the Commons and Senate openly condemned such legislation. Needless to say such opposition was sufficient to defeat the measures.

What are we going to do about it? It is recognized that we must have relief from present existing conditions. How is that relief to be obtained?

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM,
Secretary.

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MOST SANITARY
LAST LONGEST

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Our 7 foot set Length Pump, same as illustration, Complete with 3 1/2 inch cylinder and suitable for wells to a depth of 40 feet costs you only \$5.00 and is only a sample of what we can save you on this line.

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No matter how little you may have, it may cause all kinds of unexpected trouble after your decease. For the small sum of 85c you yourself, in your own home, can make a will that will stand in any court in the land. This will has been thoroughly tested in our courts, and is unbreakable. Protect your family from trouble by sending for this form today. Act today, so that you may not regret your neglect later on.

A Bax Legal Will Form, together with full and simple directions and sample will, will be mailed to anyone on the receipt of 85c by the Bax Will Form Co., Room 152, 280 College street, Toronto.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

foreign rival but he cannot purchase in that market what he wants without paying a bounty in the form of protective duties collected the moment he touches his native shore for the benefit of the Canadian manufacturer. In other words he is compelled by an unjust law to pay out of what he gets for his unprotected produce, a tax to enable his fellow citizen, the protected manufacturer, to make unjust profit on what he produces. What reimbursement does the farmer get for his forced tribute to the manufacturer? He gets nothing. He is told that he gets a home market for what he has to sell and a cheaper market for what he has to buy. If he did that would end the argument but he does not because if he had not exhausted the home market he would have nothing to send abroad to sell, and if the home manufacturer could and did undersell the foreign market from which the farmer is excluded by protective duties what need would the home manufacturers have for these duties? They are levied to enable him to make an unjust profit against his foreign rival and to the extent of his wants the Canadian farmer must pay the unjust difference. Why is this? One cause manifestly is that the farmer has been studiously deluded with the home market humbug. He needs more than anything else a home market in which he can purchase his supplies as cheaply as his competitors do but protection denies this to him and has placed on agriculture an undue, unjust and intolerable proportion of the burdens of this unjust taxation.

Olds, Alta. J. A. HEARNEY.

THE COST OF THE TARIFF

Editor, Guide:—I read the arguments on Duty vs. Free Trade and notice in my last Grain Growers' Guide that you invite the farmers to give their opinions on the subject, therefore, I shall endeavor to give my experience. Last year I bought a large farming outfit amounting to \$7000 and my repair bill last year was \$500. Now I have in my possession a repair list with prices attached and every time I buy any repairs I have to pay 25 per cent. more than the price on the list. I asked the man in charge of the repair department why he adds the 25 per cent. "Ah," he says, "the list you have is United States prices and we have to pay 37½ per cent. duty on these very goods for which we charge you 25 per cent. extra." Now any one who can figure that 2 and 2 is 4 can easily figure out for himself what protection has cost me in repairs alone. The manager of the firm with which I deal informed me only a few weeks ago that he issued checks amounting to \$52,000 for duty on implements. Now I would like to ask the farmer who says that protection does not cost him anything who paid that \$52,000? I am sure it was not the land speculator nor the eastern manufacturer. No, it was the farmer and no one else. The council in our district are at present passing a by-law by which they will next year assess the land as per its value and not so much per acre. In that way if we had direct taxation the speculator would help to pay his share which is no more than a square deal as he makes his profit by the farmers making his land more valuable. I may safely say that if we had gotten reciprocity I would have got so much more for my wheat and if the duty was reduced to a reasonable amount on implements I would have been at least a \$1000 better off for my last year's hard work. Join in, brother farmers with The Grain Growers' Guide and let party politics take care of itself, and thus help to lift the heavy burden off the hardworking farmers' shoulders.

Battleford, Sask. D. K. WEBER.

Note—If every farmer could feel his tariff burden as does Mr. Weber the end of protection would not be long delayed.

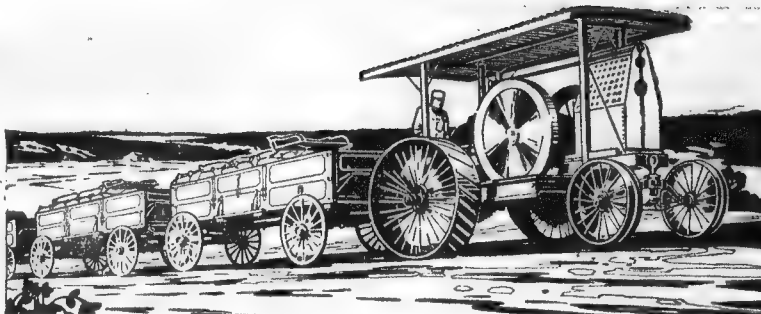
MARQUIS WHEAT RETURNS

Editor, Guide:—As we are readers of the Grain Growers' Guide we thought it not out of place to send a report of what can be done with Marquis wheat in Western Saskatchewan. From five bushels of Marquis wheat we had a yield of 313 bushels, grade 1 Northern. This variety of wheat has surely proved itself in this district. Wishing you all success in the advancement of the farmers' rights.

Forres, Sask. McLAREN BROS.

Building a Reputation

WHEN the first I H C tractor was planned, the idea behind the plan was to have the new tractor fit into its work just as one well-cut gear meshes into another. All conditions of farm work were taken into consideration—dusty fields, gritty sand, tough clay, and tougher sod—all were to be plowed. There must be protection from flying dirt and strength to overcome the hard work. The power of the engine must not be wasted. The machine must be so simple that anyone could manage it. The need of repairs should be infrequent, and repairs easily made. This was the plan behind the building of



IHC Kerosene-Gasoline Tractors

How well the plan worked out is shown by the reputation that I H C tractors enjoy, a reputation built upon a steadily growing knowledge among farmers of the good work done by I H C tractors. The engine, with no rapidly moving parts or delicate adjustments to be affected by dust, dirt and grit, lasts long. The simple gearing transmits a surprisingly large percentage of engine power to the drawbar. I H C tractors are in use everywhere, in the hands of many men who are in no way "machine wise," and I H C tractors make good. Their reputation, built gradually upon growing knowledge of their merit, is secure. The man who owns one refers to it as a good tractor by saying: "I own an I H C."

The value of an I H C tractor to a busy farmer lies

in its many uses, its capacity for work and its dependability in doing that work at a reasonable cost. It furnishes power for plowing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, hauling and for many kinds of belt and draw-bar work. I H C tractors are now made in every approved style, and in 12, 15, 20, 25 and 45-H.P. sizes, to suit conditions everywhere. I H C general purpose engines for use in shop, mill, and factory, and on the farm, are made in sizes from 1 to 50-H.P.

Ask the I H C agent for catalogues and full information, or write the nearest branch house.

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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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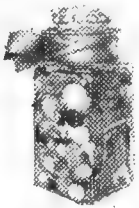
BOVRIL

**Assists
Digestion**

Use it in your Soups and
made dishes

6 10-12

SILKSTONE GUESSING CONTEST EXTENDED



Owing to the harvesting operations in progress throughout the West, the farmers and their wives have not been able to take advantage of the big opportunity offered them by G. F. Stephens & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, through the Silkstone Contest, to try the merits of this beautiful wall coating, or enter their guesses as to the amount of money contained in the jar. This contest as advertised by G. F. Stephens & Co., Ltd., has attracted very wide attention and many of the Stephens' agents and other parties have requested the company to extend the time of the Contest from September 30 to October 31. The company has considered it fair to do this as no one has yet guessed the exact amount of money in the jar. Until October 31, therefore, anyone who has bought a quart of Silkstone, the beautiful and sanitary new wall finish, may send in a guess as to the amount of money contained in the jar now on exhibition at the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau. If more than one quart of Silkstone is bought a corresponding number of guesses is allowed.

**NOTE THE DATE
UNTIL OCTOBER 31**

The jar holds (9-16) nine-sixteenths of a gallon of water and it is now filled with money—gold, silver, bills and copper. The money contained is less than (\$500) five hundred dollars and more than (\$50) fifty dollars. Buy more quarts of Silkstone and send in your guess at the amount of money at once. You may be the lucky winner.

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Helps to keep the Boys & Girls at Home.
There is nothing like "MOORE LIGHT"
to make the Home Cheery, Cozy &
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Costs Very little to install
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We will give you steady and profitable employment in your own town and surrounding territory. Your time is worth from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per day to us, and we will guarantee you a satisfactory income. Advertising samples supplied free. Write at once and secure territory.

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

WHAT IS GOOD HEALTH WORTH TO YOU?

There is only one answer to this question—everything. Prosperity, leisure, beautiful surroundings all pale into insignificance as possessions compared with the great boon of good health.

So we feel sure that our little booklet called "Maternity," which warns women of the grave dangers attendant upon the expectant mother, will perhaps save the lives of some of our readers and prevent others from having to face years of chronic invalidism. If it does this we are more than repaid for whatever trouble and expense the preparation of it has incurred.

But its good work does not stop there. Instructions are given for the care of the mother and child at the time of confinement and valuable advice offered regarding the proper feeding of young children.

This book will be sent to any of The Guide readers who send us five cents to help defray the expense of printing and postage.

So much for the bodily welfare of the mother-to-be. The mental welfare of herself and of the child for whose life she is responsible depends largely on herself. It is a terrible thing when you remember how many women give way to unrestrained fits of temper, to tumultuous tempests of weeping and to all sorts of absurd whims before their children are born. We revere the sculptor who can create out of marble a wonderful resemblance to life and yet every woman has not only the power to create life but to make the life which she creates beautiful and sweet and sunny or cross and irritable and melancholy.

But it also has its splendid side for the many who realize and appreciate their power and strive to use it wisely at whatever cost to themselves of self-restraint and exertion at a time when both are difficult.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

I must ask anyone desiring an answer by mail to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope and if you wish to communicate with any contributor to this page the quickest and most satisfactory way is to enclose the letter in a plain envelope and send it to me with a note saying for whom it is intended.

F. M. B.

WOMAN WANTED TO WORK FOR SMALL FAMILY ON A FARM

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing to ask you if you know of any middle aged lady who might be able to do the work on a farm where there is an old lady and her son and hired man? No milking. The old lady is not able to do much but is around and wants company. One child not objected to. Work for a short time with good wages or a good home with small wages for some years.

MAUD.

WOULD LIKE CLOTHING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I noticed you are sending a valuable book out called, "How to Teach Children the Truth" and as I am a mother of four children I would like to have one. I am on a farm working for a widower with my husband so you see we have no place of our own yet. My oldest is 5 years this September, and a boy 3½, another girl 2 in December and a baby two months old so I have my hands full. As one of your members said she could give some clothes away I would not mind if I could get some as it takes such a lot to keep them in dresses and petticoats, so would be much obliged if I got some or some clothes to make some out of.

Has any one ever tried marrow preserved? It is fine and I fed the threshers last year with it and one other kind of fruit and they all thought it fine so I am just putting mine down now so will tell any one how I put mine down if they do not know. Will sign myself

A WORKER.

DO YOU KNOW A RECIPE FOR GREEN TOMATO JAM?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with interest all the letters on your page and I want to tell you that I agree with you in your talk about the expectant mother, and although I am rather young

being only eighteen, I do know that it is shameful the way people young and old make fun of women at such a time.

Could anybody send me a recipe for green tomato jam? If some one would I would be very much obliged. Yours truly,

LOUISE.

WANTS LITTLE GIRL

Dear Miss Beynon:—My husband thanks you very much for printing our letter for a young man help. We have not heard of anyone yet but hope we shall as it is a very busy time and Mr. J. wants to go out threshing and he cannot go and leave me here alone. I would not mind if I knew of any lady who would like to come and stay with me. There is only myself and the baby 16 months old, such a good little fellow. I have been so nervous since the house was blown down that I could not think of being left in the house alone; so if we could get a young man who could stay here while Mr. J. went out and he with him or if any lady would come and stay it would be a rest for them and a change. I would have two cows to feed and chicks and calves to see to. Now Dear Miss Beynon, I have written a letter to Lonesome Margaret wanting someone to adopt a little boy. Well, if I am too late or I do not hear of another child in a month's time, if you should hear of anyone wanting a home for a little girl would you be so kind as to let me know. My little sonnie wants a little playmate. He is only sixteen months old. I thought I would like a little girl to amuse him and take him out so I could get on with my work. He does like to be out of doors; but if not a little girl to take him out, one two or three year old to play together.

Now Miss Beynon, I do not want to tire you with my long letter, I know you have plenty to do, but I must say I prefer London, England, to Canada. This June our house was blown down and last year our crop was spoilt by hail. Now I must close, telling you my home was Chiswick and my husband's was Slouham, Suffolk.—KEW GARDENS.



MODELS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN

7337—Mannish Shirt Waist for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Turned Over Collar and Turned Over or Straight Cuffs. 1½ yard, 36 inches for 16 year size.

7287—Fancy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With or without Lining with Under Sleeves, with High or Natural Waist Line. 2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 yard 18 inches wide for yoke and undersleeves, ¼ yard of lace for the sleeve frills, ¼ yard of silk for piping, for 16 year size.

7308—Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Straight Skirt, with or without Lining that can be made with High or Low Neck, with or without Under Sleeves. 3¾ yards 36 inches wide, with 1½ yards 44 inches wide for frill and 5½ yards of rose-bud banding, ¼ yard 18 inches wide for yoke and under-sleeves, for 16 year size.

7494—Five-Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 Waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 3¾ yards 36 inches when material has figure or nap, 4¾ yards 27 inches when material has neither figure nor nap, for medium size.

7321—Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With or without Pointed Extensions on Front Portion. 2¼ yards 36 inches wide for 16 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

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Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from ½ to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

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Apply—**WALDRON TRADING CO.**
WALDRON - SASK.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ATTENTION EVERYBODY ANOTHER CAMERA CONTEST

Now I want you to be up and doing the minute you read about this contest. Every young Canadian who has a camera or who can borrow one is to send us in a picture taken by himself or herself. This is to be a picture of the Oldest Inhabitant. Do you know what that big word inhabitant means? In this case it is the oldest person or thing on your farm or in your district. Now don't you think we ought to get some great pictures from that?

Please don't wait to ask me if, having once taken a prize, you can try again but send your photos right along just as soon as you can find a good subject and get a sunny day to take them. I know that we shall hear from Kenneth Sutherland and from Eileen Gillies, who lives away out on the prairies and has no playmates but a dog and a camera, and May Bennett, who has a camera but did not think it was big enough, and the other young Canadian who sent us the picture of Sandy and the other colt for our last issue. All these and ten or fifteen others should send us in some great pictures of the Oldest Inhabitant.

I will give prizes of three good story books for the three best pictures received.

Any boy or girl of seventeen years or under may send a picture. I have extended the age one year as we have some good camera folk who would otherwise be shut out.

All are required to get the signature of teacher or parent to the effect that

He had only four miles in front of him, but four miles is quite a task on such a stormy night. He could hear the roar of the ford as he came nearer and nearer, till at last he reached the bridge. But the middle planks had been washed away by the angry waters and nought but the stone ends were left. His horse would have to swim. So bracing himself in the saddle he spoke to his horse:

"Gilbert thou must swim boldly, lad, art ready?"

Gilbert moved his ears and started forward as if to say: "I am quite ready." Then Paul touched the reins and Gilbert plunged into the water. The horse struggled on till he came to the middle of the ford, when such was the force of the water that he was unable to make his way at all, and he was soon being swept away by the current.

It so happened that in one part of the stream was a bank of earth, not yet washed away, and to it a tree still hung by its roots. As the poor horse passed this, Paul slipped from the saddle and caught hold of a branch of the tree. For a long time he peered into the black night, but he could not distinguish anything and he did not know if Gilbert had gained the opposite bank or had been swept away entirely. Oh! the long, long hours of waiting with only the roar of the water in his ear. He shouted but the roar deafened his voice and he knew no one could hear him. Many times he thought he must let go his hold.

But just as the first streaks of dawn stretched across the sky, he heard a faint shout. Again and again he heard it, till it was quite close, then he saw on the bank a small party of men.

After a long struggle and many attempts at throwing a rope, he was pulled ashore. As they took him to the little farm house the men told him how they knew he needed help. A little past midnight they had heard a great deal of neighing and the men thinking something was the matter with the horses got up and dressed. On going out they

saw Gilbert prancing up and down before the gate neighing every now and then. They tried to catch him, but he always started running in the direction of the ford. Thinking it rather strange they took a lantern and followed Gilbert and he led them straight to where Paul was.

If they had not come soon Paul must have lost his hold and sunk down into the whirling stream. Before he was taken into the house he put his arms affectionately round Gilbert's neck, and patting his face said to him: "Thou'rt the best horse I ever had." You may be sure Gilbert was taken great care of from that day.

And now when Paul Ridley has grown an old man his children gather round him and ask him to tell them of Gilbert. And he always ends his story by saying: "So now, children, thou see'st if thou'rt kind to animals they will surely repay thee by being obedient and gentle and will be of great use to thee."

WINNIE BLACKETT. Age 15 years.

Your story did not arrive until after the competition was closed, but as it is very good we are printing it.—D. P.

"Mamma, the angels have to work awfully hard, don't they?" queried little Viola.

"I don't know, dear," replied her mother; "why do you think they do?"

"Well," answered Viola, "if they have to light up the stars every night and blow them out every morning, I guess it must keep them pretty busy."

A boy was asked by his teacher:

"What, if any, is the difference between lightning and electricity?"

"Please, ma'am," said the boy, "lightning is free."



A Pair of Intelligent Baby Colts on the farm of one of our subscribers

the age given is correct and that the picture was taken by themselves.

All pictures must be on my desk not later than Nov. 15.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

GILBERT'S MESSAGE

It was Christmas Eve. The night was stormy; the rain swept in gusts down the streets of the little English village and the wind howled and moaned round the buildings. From the windows of "The King's Head" the lights gleamed unusually bright and inside all was gay cheer and laughter, for was it not the merriest time of the year? A pleasant hum of voices and clinking of glasses was only broken by the coming in and out of the one waiter. The men sat round the large open fireplace smoking their long clay pipes, while the cook's boy heaped on the big logs and the flames went leaping and crackling up the chimney.

There was a sudden commotion caused by the landlord coming in followed by a tall man, muffled up in a big overcoat, and wearing a black felt hat and riding boots.

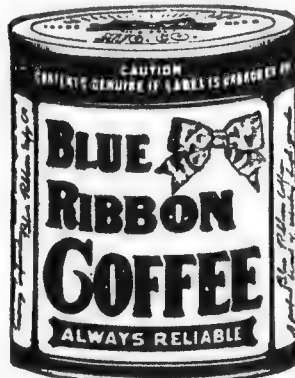
"Heday! Paul Ridley," said one of the men, "thou'rt surely not going to the farm tonight. Dost know the ford is swollen?"

"Ay!" replied the tall personage, "but I'm wanting to go tonight as 'tis Christmas Eve. There is no other way, I suppose."

A chorus of "Nos" was the only answer.

"Ay! but I've made my mind and go I shall."

So after a lot of calling of the stable boys and the saddling of the black horse, Paul Ridley was started.



Blue Ribbon
Tea

Blue Ribbon
Coffee



Blue Ribbon Baking Powder

We state with confidence, you can't do better than ask for these Blue Ribbon Goods—the West's best known and guaranteed pure foods

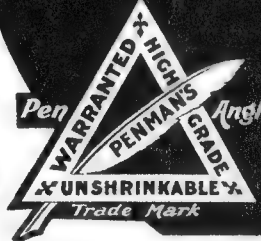


The underwear
without a fault

Just the
style, size
or weight
you like

Pen-Angle
Underwear and Hosiery

for any season or climate,
for man, woman or child,
at the right price.
And it won't shrink!



Purchase by
the trademark.
It's on every
garment—in red
Try No. 95—
medium weight

WORK THIS PUZZLE!

SEND NO MONEY!!

MON



W



NN

\$50
CASH
PRIZE

ALSO A PRIZE OF \$10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody who sends for particulars of this Puzzle Contest telling us WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED by the above Two Sketches, will receive a \$50 GOLD WATCH or ... \$50 IN GOLD MONEY! Try it at once. It may be you. Write the names of the Cities in a letter or postcard, giving your Name and Address plainly.

DOMINION WATCH CO., MONTREAL, CANADA

DEPT. 20

Kendall's Spavin Cure



The cure that saves horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08

"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast when we most needed him.

Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Don't worry about Spavins, Growths, Swellings or Lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cures every time. The world's best liniment for man and beast.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse," free at dealers or from us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 52

R. O. BENELL

DESIGNER and BUILDER
of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Plans and Specifications
Submitted

Correspondence Solicited

513 GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY
ALBERTA

STAY! AT THE SEYMOUR HOTEL

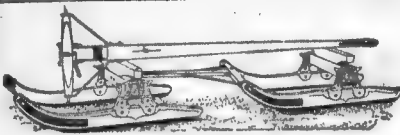
When in Winnipeg

Cor. MARKET and KING STREETS

RATE \$2.00 PER DAY

FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS

Phone Garry 2242 JOHN BAIRD, Prop.



The "Gregg" Malleable Knee Sleigh

Is made in three sizes, 2", 2 1/2" and 3 1/2". They will keep the road. Write for descriptive matter

Gregg Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

What They Say

Continued from Page 10

ganizations of the West have supported the British Preference. They supported it when the monster delegation invaded Ottawa two years ago. More than this, they urged that the Preference be very materially increased with a view to free trade between the Motherland and Canada. The representations made by the delegation at Ottawa have been endorsed by the grain growers. Those men have been willing, yes, eager, just as they are willing and eager now, to have Canada show its desire to further the Imperial cause in a practical way, not by mere words. All three of the farmers' organizations of the Prairie Provinces are on record in regard to this matter. They have not side-stepped nor twisted but have made their position plain beyond possibility of misunderstanding.

During the last Federal election campaign members of the Manufacturers' association were loud in their talk of "loyalty." Canada must trade here and must not trade there because of "loyalty." Canada must seek to build up trade with the Motherland and her farmers must not seek freer opportunities for trade with the United States. Increase Imperial trade, was their professedly sincere cry, in order that we may thus strengthen the Empire.

But now, when they are asked to join in a definite movement designed to build up Imperial trade, they side-step and dodge and raise technicalities in order to avoid a straight pronouncement. They opposed the British Preference before because it meant lower duties on Canadian imports from the United Kingdom—and those imports are manufactured goods. They do not now openly declare against an increase in that Preference, with free trade with the Motherland as the ultimate goal, but no intelligent man can fail to understand their manoeuvres in regard to the grain growers' proposal. To have declared plainly against it would have put the manufacturers in too clear a light before the Canadian people, therefore, they try to obscure the situation by a telegram which evades the point entirely.

The manufacturers have not helped themselves much by their course in regard to the Grain Growers' suggestion. They have simply made clearer the hypocrisy of the campaign they conducted against the policy of Wider Markets and Freer Trade last year, and are still conducting. They talk of loyalty in trade but they want no trade arrangements with the Motherland or any other country which will expose them to competition and give to others a slice of the business which they would monopolize to their own great, and in some case excessive, profit.—Regina Leader.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE

The reply of the Canadian Manufacturers' association to the telegram of the Grain Growers' Guide asking the convention to consider the question of joining with the West in the demand for an increase in the British preference was just what might have been expected. The manufacturers are well aware that the grain growers of the West have on more than one occasion definitely and explicitly declared in favor of an increase in the preference, yet they choose to designate a courteous request for their co-operation in this policy as a political move.

However, while the convention elected to escape from an embarrassing situation in this unsatisfactory manner, the new president of the association did not leave the subject in doubt. Speaking at the banquet which followed the close of the convention he made it plain that the Canadian Manufacturers' association does not favor an increase in the British preferential tariff and that if the British manufacturers want to do more business with Canada they must establish branch factories in this country.

This is a significant sequel to the loyalty campaign of last September, when the cry was all for keeping trade within the Empire and encouraging commerce with the Mother Country. The Union Jack floated over the defeat of reciprocity with the United States,

Continued on Page 22

WINCHESTER



Revolver and Pistol Cartridges

Some people take a lot of care in selecting a revolver or pistol, and then buy any cartridges whatever. No wonder they don't always get good results. There is just as much difference in cartridges as in firearms. Always get Winchester make of cartridges and you will have cartridges that are reliable and uniform in shooting and give maximum velocity. They cost no more than inferior makes.

LOOK FOR THE RED W ON THE BOX.

HEWSON'S



YOU can enjoy zero weather out doors if clad in a suit of Hewson Unshrinkable.

It's a heavy-ribbed underwear made from pure Nova Scotia Wool—a wool that naturally withstands extreme cold.

Get a suit! You'll find it fits better—wears longer—and gives more all-round satisfaction than any underwear you ever wore.

Ask your dealer to show you a suit. But be sure and tell him you want "HEWSON UNSHRINKABLE"

Hewson Pure Wool
Textiles, Limited

AMHERST, N.S. 63

UNDERWEAR



\$2.25

Lumbersoles for Women and Children

This neat lacing style LUMBERSOLE is made specially for women and children, although we make them in men's sizes also. They are lined with soft, cozy fleece instead of the felt used in our other styles.

Made in sizes 6 to 2 for children, to fit ages 3 to 10, price \$1.50. Sizes 3 to 12 are for men and women, price \$2.25.

The wood soles wear like iron and keep out cold. The soft, fleecy linings keep feet warm in coldest weather. Just the thing for children going to school and for the wife when outdoors. Fine for boys too, on account of their wearing qualities. WE GUARANTEE LUMBERSOLES to keep feet warm in 50 below, and will refund the money if you find it's not so.

Better than leather, rubber or steel shoes, both for warmth and wear. Lighter weight than any other winter footwear. Price includes delivery to you. Send for free catalogue of British-made footwear, socks, underwear, etc., etc. DEALERS WANTED.

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Company

134 1/2 Princess St., Winnipeg

LUMBERSOLE
WOOD SOLED
BOOTS

PRICES—DELIVERED FREE TO NEAREST P.O. OR EXPRESS OFFICE

Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Style, Sizes 6-12	\$2.00
Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages, Sizes 5-12. (Suitable for Ladies)	1.75
Neat Lacing Style, (fleece-lined) for both sexes, all ages, Sizes 5 to 12	2.25
Men's Half - Wellingtons, Sizes 5-12	3.00
Children's 2-Buckle Style, Sizes 6-2. Fit ages 3-10	1.35
Children's Fine Lacing Style, Sizes 6-2	1.50

Sixteen other styles for all purposes. Ask Your Dealer for Lumbersoles

Warm House No Plaster

USE



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Costs 75 per cent Less No Expensive Labor

Write for Free Sample and Full Information to
FRED J. C. COX & CO., Sole Manufacturers
 Head Office: Travellers' Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Save Your Eyesight!

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

Table and Hanging Lamp

Just the Lamp for farm homes. Everybody wants one after having seen it in operation.

It will develop a powerful, white, steady, yet mellow light of approximately 300 candle power. Burns four hours at a cost of about one cent. Emits no odor, no smoke, no wicks to trim. The most simple, safe and economical light ever built.

Perfect combustion, lowest gas consumption, absolutely shadowless, highest candle power, will not blacken the mantle. Better than gas or electricity and infinitely superior to kerosene. Easy to light and while burning may be carried from room to room, held in an horizontal position or rolled around on the floor, without affecting it in any way. Supported on cork cushions so as not to mar the most delicately finished furniture. Send and get one; after lighting it up, you don't think it is the finest light you ever saw, it is your undisputed and unquestioned privilege of sending it back to us, and we will refund your money.

AGENTS WANTED for this Table Lamp. Write us today and if there is no agent in your district secure an Agency at once. Remember by selling "ACORN" Table Lamps you not only make your friends and neighbors happy but you also make a good margin of profit for yourself.

Acorn Brass Manufacturing Co., 275 Fort St., Winnipeg



FINAL FIGURES OF 1911 WHEAT CROP

As Compiled by the Winnipeg Free Press

	Bushels.
Grain inspected	145,937,700
Milled, uninspected in the three provinces (official)	5,888,461
Estimate for mills (not reporting, but known to have been in operation)	1,500,000
Amount in store in interior elevators, October 31	2,324,856
In transit, uninspected, August 31	350,000
Reserve for feeding and seed	25,000,000
In farmers' hands for sale	750,000
Making a grand total of	181,751,017

ACTUAL RETURNS FOR PAST EIGHT YEARS

1904	54,390,678
1905	84,506,857
1906	94,201,984
1907	70,922,584
1908	96,863,689
1909	118,719,525
1910	112,778,535
1911	181,751,017

C.P.R. CUT MELON

Montreal, Oct. 2.—The common stock shareholders of the C.P.R. today authorized the issue of sixty millions of common stock at 175, bringing up the capitalization of the road to \$260,000,000.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy referred to the necessity of securing money with which to retire the company's five per cent. first mortgage bonds which mature in 1915 and amount to \$33,766,000.

In the past the company's policy had been to issue four per cent. consolidated debenture stock for this purpose, but that the directors had concluded that it would be more economical in the interests of shareholders to issue common stock. The new issue would be made at 175, the first call to be made early in 1913, and the balance spread throughout the year.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in discussing the financial side of the statement at the meeting said:—

"Instead of going to the market with any considerable portion of this amount our directors recommend that you make use of the authority held by you to

issue ordinary shares of capital stock in lieu of consolidated debenture stock, for the purposes for which you are authorized to issue consolidated debenture stock, and to that end that you at a premium of 75 per cent. at a time increase your ordinary share capital from \$200,000,000 to \$260,000,000, to be offered to the shareholders at the price of \$175 for each share of \$100, being and on terms of payment to be fixed by your directors."

The president stated that the government had authorized the issue of \$60,000,000 new stock at 175. This means that this stock will actually be worth at the present market prices \$165,000,000, but the company will get \$105,000,000. This leaves a big melon of \$60,000,000 for the shareholders.

THE PRIMACY OF PEACE

Andrew Carnegie's \$10,000,000 for the peace propaganda would not build one American dreadnought, and Edwin Ginn's \$1,000,000 that started the World's Peace Foundation would not

BLACKBURN & MILLS

A. M. Blackburn
D. K. Mills

Some Sharp Bulges in Wheat

A comparative scarcity of high grade wheat to fill first half October contracts made by exporters has resulted from the excessive rainfall. We are getting good premiums these days. Let us have a trial shipment. Write us about barley before loading: we can give you some valuable information. Note the high prices of "spot" oats.

Licensed
Bonded

Telephone
Main 46

Be your own shipper and get official weight and grade. Our long and varied experience at your service. Individual attention to each shipment is counting much for our shippers. Get in touch with us.

531 Grain Exchange :: Winnipeg, Man.

Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

CANADIAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY

Authorized Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000.00
 Subscribed Capital - - - - - 540,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ALEX. C. FRASER, PRESIDENT. MAJOR A. L. YOUNG, VICE-PRESIDENT
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Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian and as Agent for the transaction of all fiduciary business. Correspondence Solicited.

Offices: 1031 Rosser Avenue, Brandon; 202 Darke Block, Regina

Let us Furnish and
Finish your

Kodak Films

We keep a fresh supply of all sizes always in stock. We develop and finish promptly and with expert care



Steele Mitchell Limited Winnipeg, Man.

OUR EXPERIENCE

And the PERSONAL ATTENTION we devote to your business, gets the results you want—TRY US!

Members
Winnipeg Grain
Exchange

THE SMITH GRAIN COMPANY
 Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg, Man.

M. K. SMITH
Manager

build the least of Canada's proposed cruisers, and yet by the gifts of these two men educational movements have been begun in America, in Britain, in Germany, in the Orient, that will make the next generation ridicule into oblivion this generation's semi-civilized international politics. Norman Angell was only an obscure newspaper reporter, but his "Great Illusion" has already loosened the underpinning of Europe's

war party. David Starr Jordan is a university president, but his "Unseen Empire," published in Boston only last week, is itself an arsenal of ideas and principles and historic facts and reasonable arguments more damaging to the program of the war-lords than the bombs from the flying machines to the battleships of the navy. Ideas are more revolutionary than dynamite.—Toronto Globe.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To

SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. TRY US. Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

References: Royal and Union Banks

P.O. Drawer 1746

PRODUCERS' GRAIN COMMISSION COMPANY, LTD.

Managers
ROBERT D. SMITH
NORMAN C. STUART
308B GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

Mr. Grain Grower Send your Grain to us

We make liberal advances on bills of lading.
We give your grain our personal attention.
We sell it to the highest bidder.
We do not buy it for ourselves.

LICENSED
BONDED

Reference:
Royal Bank of Canada

AYSH, NYE & CO. LTD.

Importers of all Classes of Millfeeds and Feeding Stuffs

OLD BREAD STREET

And in London BRISTOL, Eng.

Cable Address "Grains," Bristol
Codes: A B C, 8th Edition, Riverside

Connections wanted with substantial firms of Millers or Grain Merchants. C.I.F. business preferred. References given and required. Correspondence invited.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

We have the following letter from P. Peters, Waldeck, Sask.—"I am enclosing one dollar (\$1.00) for which I wish you would send me a Threshers' Account Book. We got one from you last fall and it proved very satisfactory."

That is what they all say who use our Threshers' Account Book. We have already sent out a hundred copies to threshermen all over the West and still have a good supply on hand. Any thresherman who wishes to keep his accounts up to date and to know how he stands every night should have a copy of our Threshers' Account Book. It is complete in every way and gives duplicate accounts which may be handed to the farmer the minute the last sheaf has passed through the separator. The Threshers' Account Book will be sent to any address by return mail, post paid, for one dollar (\$1.00).

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

Message to Macdonald

Barrie, Ont., Oct. 1.—(Special)—On behalf of the organized farmers of Ontario, I wish to express our deep interest in the fight which the organized farmers of Manitoba are waging in Macdonald for reciprocity and the extension of the British preference.

A year ago we were beaten in our fight for larger markets, not because of the weakness of our cause, but because of the adroit use of race and creed prejudice and the loyalty cry.

Today you have a chance to show that our cause is still alive. For the first time in Canada you have a candidate pledged to our whole platform—wider markets and free trade with England—the truly loyal policy which, if carried into effect, will stop the exodus from the farms, build up rural Canada, help immeasurably the people of England in the struggle for existence and draw closer the bonds between Canada and the Motherland. It will be more helpful to Britain than a hundred Dreadnoughts.

The Manufacturers' association showed "their loyalty" the other day, when they laughed to scorn the proposition to unite with the farmers to increase British preference.

You are fighting the battle of Industrial Freedom. Your enemies are the trusts and combines, which are exploiting the Canadian people, the cement merger, the cotton combine, with its fifty per cent. profits; the banking monopoly, the men who have already taken millions from the Canadian people and who hope to take millions more.

On the issue of your fight may depend whether our country shall be one of peasants and millionaires, or one of freedom and equal opportunity.

Your cause is right. "Quit you like men, be strong." My hope is that you may give your answer to the interested sophistry of all opponents with no uncertain sound.

E. C. DRURY,
President of the Grange.

In the issues of September 4 and 18, advertisements appeared for the guessing contest being held by G. F. Stephens & Co., of Winnipeg. In a certain portion of the ad. the glass jar containing the money was described as a "gallon" jar. This was an error. The jar only holds nine-sixteenths of a gallon of water. We, therefore, desire to call the attention of all our readers to this error and when sending in your guess, be sure and take into consideration the fact that the jar only contains nine-sixteenths of a gallon and not a full gallon.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Ship Your Grain To Us!

Take advantage of our experience. We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship us. We know HOW and WHEN to sell on bulges, and we avoid selling on declines. Our business has been built up on our motto: "GOOD RETURNS TO FARMERS." We have been established for twenty-eight years. Don't you believe our experience could be made valuable to you?

Our commission is ONE CENT per bushel—too small to pay anything to agents. We have no agents; you get THE FULL NET PRICE at which your grain is sold, less our 1c per bushel commission.

If your car is loaded and you cannot wait for shipping instructions, and if you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P. Ry., ship to "McBean Bros., Fort William." If on the C.N.R. ship to "McBean Bros., Port Arthur."

If at all possible we strongly advise loading direct from your wagon into the car, thus preserving the identity

of your grain, and also ensuring that you get paid for every bushel you put into the car.

Send us a six or eight ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest qualities can be made to draw a good price if properly handled. We understand this business thoroughly, and those are the points that count. Write us for market prospects; you need the BEST; it means MONEY to you. We are not looking for very low prices this coming season.

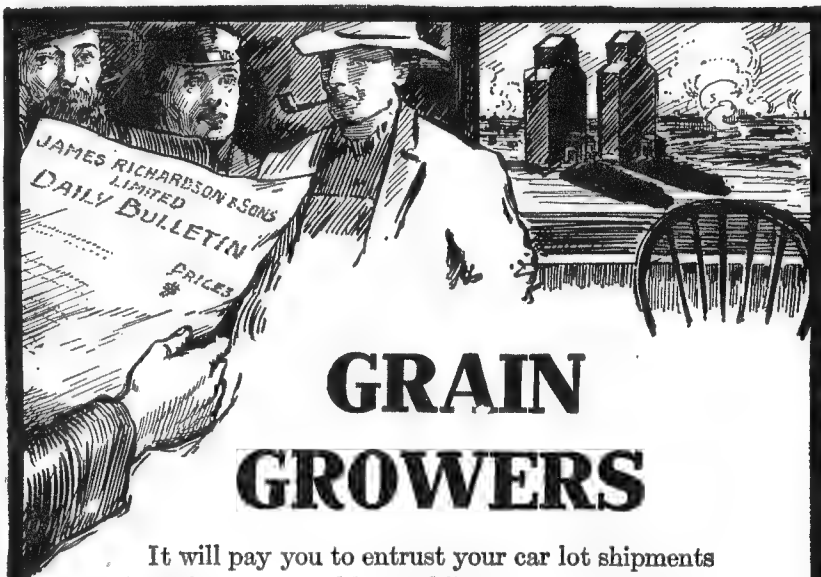
We are licensed and bonded.

NOTE.—A large yield of grain this fall does not mean low prices. Europe needs every bushel of our grain, and will be willing to pay good prices for it. Should prices get below a fair legitimate value, don't sacrifice. Write us for advice.

Reference: BANK OF HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, MAN.

McBEAN BROS., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1884 AND STILL AT IT



GRAIN GROWERS

It will pay you to entrust your car lot shipments of grain to an old, established and thoroughly reliable firm. Our fifty-five years' experience in buying and selling grain is used to the advantage of our customers. We have experts who check up closely the grading, selling, and adjusting of each car.

Let us send one of our 1912 edition "Data for Grain Shippers." You will find it full of valuable information.

Will be pleased to send you our daily bulletin on the market when you are shipping.

Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG

GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Flax, Barley
Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

328 Grain Exchange :: WINNIPEG :: Manitoba

You want results. We get them for you. Write for market quotations. Send samples and ask for values.

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Oct. 7, 12.)

Wheat—There has been a good steady demand for wheat throughout the past week and prices on spot and Northern closed to-day about 1½ cents higher than a week ago. October Wheat has not advanced as much as this, but the premium to be got to-day is a little better than it was then. The general expectation was that this premium would have disappeared by this time, but the very large percentage of tough grain has worked against this. The only thing that is holding this premium up is that Exporters are not yet getting all they require to fill space they have chartered. However, unless this space has been taken in a great deal bigger volume than anyone figures on a few days' receipts like today would probably fill all their immediate requirements. While our prices will have to depend almost entirely on export bids, we cannot see much reason just now for prices to be very much lower than they are at present. Tough grain is in good demand at about 6 cents under straight grades, but it has been almost impossible to sell damp grain.

Oats—Receipts of this grain have been so light that the market is to a great extent nominal. Big premiums have been going on oats in store or past inspection, but the first sign of heavy receipts is likely to see this disappear.

Barley—Receipts of barley have been fairly heavy and the demand is good at slightly advanced prices. Flax—Receipts of flax are practically nil and on some days it has been impossible to sell this grain at any price. October Flax is down 4½ cents from a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	Nov.	May
Oct. 1.....	88	84½	86½	89
Oct. 2.....	88½	85	87	90
Oct. 3.....	88½	85	87	90
Oct. 4.....	89	86½	88½	91½
Oct. 5.....	88½	85½	87½	90½
Oct. 7.....	88½	85½	87½	90½
Oats—	Oct.	Dec.	Nov.	May
Oct. 1.....	37½	33½	35½	38
Oct. 2.....	37½	33½	35½	38
Oct. 3.....	37½	33½	35½	38
Oct. 4.....	38½	34½	36½	39
Oct. 5.....	38½	34½	36½	39
Oct. 7.....	38½	34½	36½	39
Flax—	Oct.	Dec.	Nov.	May
Oct. 1.....	153	149	149	151
Oct. 2.....	153	149	149	151
Oct. 3.....	151	148	148	151
Oct. 4.....	152	148	148	151
Oct. 5.....	152	148	148	151
Oct. 7.....	151½	148	148	151

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Oct. 4)

No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	80.90½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9,500 bu., to arrive	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample	82
Rejected wheat, 3 cars	82
Rejected wheat, 1 car	85
Rejected wheat, 1 car	86
No grade wheat, 4 cars	80
No grade wheat, 7 cars	82
No grade wheat, 6 cars	83
No grade wheat, 3 cars	84
No grade wheat, 6 cars	84
No grade wheat, 1 car	86
No grade wheat, 2 cars	86
No grade wheat, 7 cars	85
No grade wheat, 2 cars	86
No grade wheat, 3 cars	81
No grade wheat, 11 car	85
No grade wheat, 1 car	79
No grade wheat, 1 car	72
No grade wheat, 1 car	71
No grade wheat, 3 cars	82
No grade wheat, 5 cars	85
No grade wheat, 1 car	83
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 1 car	80
Durum wheat, 1 car, no grade	88
Durum wheat, 1 car, Duluth	88
Winter wheat, 1 car, No. 1 hard, Mont.	87

Corn, 1 car, No. 4, o.w.b.	68½
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	29½
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	29
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars, choice	30
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	30
No. 3 oats, 1 car	28
No grade oats, 1 car	28
No grade oats, 1 car	28
No. 2 rye, 1 car	64
No grade rye, 1 car	57
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	52
No. 4 barley, 1 car	60
No grade barley, 2 cars	45
No grade barley, 1 car	49½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 4 barley, 1 car	56
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	55
No grade barley, 4 cars	47
Sample barley, 2 cars	48
Sample barley, 1 car	60
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	47
No grade barley, 4 cars	50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	57
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	46
No. 4 barley, 1 car, to arrive	63½
No grade barley, 1 car	45½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	53
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	51
No grade barley, 1 car	38
No grade barley, 1 car	46
Sample barley, 1 car, to run	64
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	51
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	54
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	53
No. 1 flax, 1,400 bu., to arrive	1.60
No grade flax, 1 car	1.67
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.78½

NOTE—Owing to lack of space some of the cash sales have been omitted, but the highest and lowest prices on every grade are given, and the sales of no grade and rejected grain have been given in full.

ALASKA WHEAT

In response to our request that farmers using Alaska Wheat should let us know the results, we have already one reply from Carman, Man., stating that the wheat was a decided failure. We would be glad to have reports from other farmers all over the West as to the results this year. We will then publish these facts for the benefit of our readers.

NEW WHEAT INSPECTED

There were inspected on Oct. 4, 772 cars wheat, of which 370 were "no grade." Last year of the 607 inspected only 71 cars were "no grade."

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Ills., Oct. 6.—Heavier receipts north-west had a bearish effect on wheat Saturday. The end of the day left the market depressed varying from ¼ to 1 cent under Friday night. Corn finished ¼ to 1 down; oats off ¼ to ½ to ¾, and provisions trailing from unchanged to 1½ below. Not only were the arrivals at spring wheat centres more liberal than of late, but country sales increased, and there was said to be active hedging in consequence. The Canadian movement, too, showed signs of becoming brisk. All this took attention from war talk and tended to pull down prices. A moderate rally came about as a result of assertions that exports had bid higher at Omaha. There was some comfort also for the bulls owing to predictions of rain or snow in the Dakotas and because a large part of the receipts northwest showed poor quality. No lasting influence, however, was exerted, the market slipping lower than before. December ranged from 91 to 92½, with last sale at 91½, a net loss of ¼.

In corn an early speculative bulge gave way to weakness due to fine weather, and to the slowness of cash demand. The downturn in wheat counted further against the bullish end. December ranged between 53½ and 54, closing easy ¼ net lower at 53½, cash grades were dull.

Free selling by commission houses weighed on the oats market. Top and bottom limits for December are 32½ and 32½ to ¼, and closed at the last named level, which was ¼ to ½ cent lower than 24 hours before.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ills., Oct. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market slow. Beef, \$5.50 to \$11.00; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$6.00; western steers, \$5.90 to \$9.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$8.00; calves, \$8.00 to \$10.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market steady to 10 cents lower. Light, \$8.60 to \$9.30; mixed, \$8.60 to \$9.30; heavy, \$8.40 to \$9.30; rough, \$8.40 to \$8.65; pigs, \$5.25 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$8.55 to \$9.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady. Native, \$3.25 to \$4.25; western, \$3.40 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$6.35; western, \$4.75 to \$7.00.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—Closing prices on today's market were as follows:

Manitoba No. 1 Northern	Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Northern	Exhausted
Manitoba No. 3 Northern	\$1.19½
October	1.12
December	1.08½
March	1.06½

Wheat—Opened with a firm undertone and prices ¼ to ½c. higher and following the opening further advanced ¼ to ½c., with December leading the advance. The strength in America and the advance in both American and Canadian offers, together with apprehension regarding the Balkan situation, caused the covering.

Paris opened very firm, cargoes in good demand, with the continent bidding freely, and predictions are for smaller American shipments this week. Recent arrivals have been largely absorbed and stocks show but a small and disappointing increase. At the close the market was very firm, with week-end covering and prices ¼ to ½c. higher.

Corn opened ¼d. higher and later advanced ½d., with shorts covering. The strength in wheat and steadier Plate offers, together with unfavorable European crop advices, caused support.

WEATHER AGAIN FAVORABLE

While a few points have been visited again by rain the weather map of the Prairie Provinces appears very favorable to-day, October 7. Two places got considerable rain yesterday, Estevan, Sask., over half an inch, and Pierson, Man., .35 of an inch. Boissevain and Portage la Prairie had a little rain. With these four exceptions the West is enjoying clear, cool weather. Tem-

peratures all over the three provinces ran from 30° to 40°. Humbolt and Qu'Appelle had the coldest temperatures, 23° and 24°, respectively. Along the G.T.P. line from Winnipeg to Edmonton it is uniformly clear except for cloudiness at Melville and Saskatoon.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, October 4, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.90½	\$0.91
2 Nor. wheat	89	89
3 Nor. wheat	87	85½
No. 4 tough	39	No grade 71-86½
3 White oats	43½-52	40-66
Barley	1.33	1.75½
Flax, No. 1	1.33	1.75½
Futures	Winnipeg	Chicago
October wheat	89½	89½
December wheat	86½	86½
May wheat	91½	94½
Beef Cattle, top	\$8.00	\$11.00
Hogs, top	9.50	9.25
Sheep	5.00	5.25

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Oct. 5)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1744	456	1139
C.N.R.	1538	422	233
G.T.P.	45	2	80
Midland Ry.	91	94	493
Total last week	3327	880	1945
Total previous week	4203	2165	6663
Total year ago	5463	876	2108

Disposition

Butchers east	201
Butchers west	224
Feeders west	1042
Feeders east	231
Local consumption	1629

Cattle

While the receipts last week fell considerably below the record figures for the previous week, there was a good average run of cattle. Among the 3300 were some of the best-looking specimens of the season. Several loads of extra choice steers averaging a little above 1300 lbs. sold on Friday at 6 cents and many more could have found a ready sale at the top price. The bulk, of course, were of the medium class, but the market was firm. Bulls are selling up to 4 cents, compared with \$3.50, last week's best offer. Best veals declined to \$6.50-\$7.50, with common and heavy at \$5.00 and \$6.00. Stockers and feeders are in good demand and sell at strong prices.

Hogs

The hog market is in a rather unsettled condition. Receipts last week fell below the 1000 mark, but instead of any advance some of the big packers were bidding only \$9.25 for choice hogs. The great bulk, however, of those coming into the local market were able to command \$9.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Last week 1945 sheep and lambs were received at the local stockyards, less than one third as many as the previous week. Still there was very little change in the prices. Best lambs are quoted at \$6.50 to \$6.75 and choice mutton sheep \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Country Produce

Note—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

The belated harvest still finds an echo in the produce market as supplies are being greatly restricted in several lines, including butter. The firm tone in the market is shown by an advance of one cent on No. 1 Dairy and good round lots, bringing their quotation to 24 and 22 cents respectively. Fancy dairy stands at 26 cents but comparatively little of this can be procured. The fact that on the different grades of butter from one to three cents more a pound is paid than this time last year is given as a reason why this winter will see butter make a new record.

Eggs

Eggs are up to an even 25 cents this week. Only a fraction of the supply needed for Winnipeg can be gathered up in Manitoba, the great bulk being shipped in from South of the border. It is hoped that this source of supply will continue to be available, thus keeping eggs down to a reasonable figure.

Potatoes

Dealers still quote 35 cents a bushel on all good quality potatoes, and shipments are coming in not in excessive quantities but just a good steady supply to fill the local requirement. While last year at this time farmers were getting 50 cents the abundance of this season's crop will probably prevent prices going higher than the present level which has ruled for several weeks.

Milk and Cream

Whether the higher quotations put into force with the beginning of October account for it or not, the incoming shipments have been very liberal during the past few days, especially for the slack season. Sweet cream only brought 30 cents last year whereas it commands 35 now, and considerable advances have occurred in butter making cream and sweet milk as well. To obtain enough sweet milk creameries draw on a territory extending about 60 miles in every direction from Winnipeg, while they go as far afield as 300 miles for their cream for butter-making.

Hay

The three days fine weather last week gave many farmers the first chance for weeks to ship in their hay and the Winnipeg market was soon oversupplied with the result that prices sagged. No. 1 Red Top declined to \$13 but the first rate grades of Timothy and Upland kept their old figure, \$19 to \$21 for No. 1 Timothy and \$16 for No. 1 Upland, No. 2 being worth \$13 to \$14. Little change is now expected for a spell.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from October 1 to October 7, inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	1Man	Rej.	Cond.
Oct. 1	88½	87½	85½	80½	73	63½	..	42	39	41	39	37	50	45	43	43	154	...	...	...
2	89	87½	86½	81	73	63	..	42	39	41	39	37	51	46	43	43	155	...	...	...
3	88½	87½	86½	81	73	63	..	43	39	41	39	37	51	46	43	43	151	...	125	...
4	90½	89	87	81½	73	63	58	43	39	41	39	37½	52	47	43½	43½	153	149	...	...
5	89½	88	87	82	73	63	58	41	39	41	39	37½	52	47	43½	43½	154	150	...	...
7	89½	88	87½	82	73	63	58	41	39	41	39	37	53	47	44	44	153	149	136	132

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

WINNIPEG GRAIN	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	96	88	98½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	26c	26c	24c
No. 2 Nor.	94	87	96½	Choice butcher steers and				No. 1 dairy	24c	23c-24c	23c
No. 3 Nor.	90	85	93½	heifers	5.50-6.00	5.35-5.65	5.00-5.25	Good round lots	22c	21c	20c
No. 4 Nor.	85½	80½	91	Fair to good butc r							
No. 5.	75	..	84½	steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50				
No. 6.	65	..	78½	Best fat cows	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.75	4.00-4.35	Eggs (per doz.)			
Feed	61	..	72	Medium cows	4.00-4.25	3.75-4.00	3.35-3.75	Strictly fresh	25c	24c-25c	23c
				Common cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	2.75-3.00				
Cash Oats				Best bulls	3.50-3.85	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50				
No. 2 C.W.	45	45	42	Com'n and medium bulls	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	Potatoes			
				Choice veal calves	6.50-7.50	7.00-8.00	5.50-6.00	New	35c	35c	45c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50				
No. 3.	48	52	72	Best milkers and spring- ers (each)	\$55-\$70	\$55-\$70	\$40-\$60	Milk and Cream			
				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each)	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	\$25-\$35	Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter fat)	35c	35c	30c
Cash Flax								Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	25c
No. 1 N.W.	162	..	224					Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
Wheat Futures				Hogs							
October	89½	87½	97½	Choice hogs	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50	\$8.50				
December	85½	84½	94½	Heavy sows	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.75	6.00-8.00				
May	90½	89½	99½	Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	5.50-7.00				
Oat Futures											
October	39½	37½	42½	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
December	34½	33½	39					No. 1 Red Top	\$15	\$17	\$10
May .....	..	..	42½					No. 1 Upland	\$16	\$16	\$8-89
Flax Futures								No. 1 Timothy	\$19-21	\$19-21	\$14
October	158	155	222	Choice yearlings	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.75	5.50-6.00				
December	155	165	222	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	\$4.50				

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 87-1f

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF THE BEST and cleanest farm in a good locality, 2 1/4 miles from Neelin, on the C.N.R., 8 miles from Cartwright on C.P.R.; 1/4 mile from school; 185 acres broken, 15 meadow, fenced all around and pasture of 60 acres; seven roomed house, good barn and other building and lots of good water; stock and machine can also be bought if the purchaser wishes. For further information apply Thomas Lumb, Neelin, Man. 6-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES, VAN-couver Island—Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops a sure; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world; improved and partly improved ranches, five acres and upwards; easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H. Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort St., Victoria; or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver B.C. 5-18

480 ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED, CAR-man district, under high state of cultivation; good buildings; immediate possession; \$25.00 per acre; very easy terms.

160 ACRES, IMPROVED, 30 MILES EAST of Winnipeg, close to railway station, about 80 acres broken; splendid buildings; a snap at \$25.00 per acre. Exceptionally easy terms; six per cent. interest.

WE ALSO OWN AND CONTROL THOU-sands of acres in the Yorkton-Togo, Sask., district and Brokenhead Valley, 30 miles east of Winnipeg. We are offering these lands at attractive prices and terms. A post card telling us just what you are looking for will bring you prompt reply with detailed map.

JOHN L. WATSON LAND CO., FARM Specialists, Molsons Bank Building, Winnipeg. Phone Main 8845. 10-2

THREE-QUARTER SECTION FARM, THREE miles from Sinitluta; equipped stock, implements, etc., furniture, including piano; \$42 per acre; without equipment \$35. Charles Peach, Sinitluta, Sask. 8-6

C. P. R. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-18

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD QUARTER SEC-tions in the famous Cut Knife and Adanac districts, near town; good land, good buildings and plenty water; also livery, feed and sale stable; dray and coal business in connection; quick sale takes crop also. George B. Weller, Adanac, Sask. 10-6

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, ALL broke; good buildings, northern exposure; plenty good water; five miles from town. For particulars apply A. S. Elliott, Windthorst, Sask. 6-10

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT AND FARM lands at reasonable prices; main line C.P.R. Write Box 30, Malakwa, B.C. 6-6

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STOCK RANCH, ideally situated in Southern Alberta; has frequently carried one thousand horses and cattle; abundant hay, water, shelter and free grazing; commodious buildings; fifteen miles fencing; well tilled farm; twenty thousand dollars will buy this best opportunity for profitable stock-raising in Canada. Apply Wm. B. Fawcett, Sackville, New Brunswick. 9-5

WILL RENT OR SELL SECTION OF LAND or part thereof. Apply to E. W. Meadows, Rapid City, Man. 10-8

ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 8-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—FORTY HORSE POWER Gaar-Scott engine, first class condition; will demonstrate. J. O. Smith, Eli, Man.

LOST OR STOLEN

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the recovery of one bay mare, six years old, weight 1,400 lbs., right foot smaller than left, white new moon spot; also roan spot on forehead; should have yearling foal at foot. One dark gray mare, four years old, 1,400 lbs., white spot on forehead, heavy bones and hairy legs. M. J. Redmond, Castor. 11-2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-1f

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SEED WHEAT AND POTATOES

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, GROWN ON my Hill Farm, free from all impurities; \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Balcarres, Sask.; terms, 75 cents per bushel with order and balance on delivery. William Penny, Balcarres, Sask. 10-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-1f

MARQUIS AND RED FYE—PURE, CLEAN and good. Write for sample and price. R. T. Gray, Graytown. 10-2

WANTED—CAR OATS, SEND SAMPLE and price to Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

SPRUCE TREES AT A BARGAIN, TWO feet high, soil on roots; for fall planting. Orders filled promptly; well packed; prepaid; dozen \$2.00; 100, \$15. Thomas Fry, Canora, Sask. 10-2

SWINE

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-1f

RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF Berkshire swine, Edrans, Man. 4-14

What They Say

Continued from Page 18

but if the Canadian Manufacturers' association can prevent it, it will never float over closer commercial union within the Empire that it represents.

The new president of the association, Mr. R. S. Gourlay, was one of the eighteen Toronto Liberals who signed the manifesto against the proposed reciprocity pact, and deserted their party rather than sanction and approve a policy which, to them, smacked of disloyalty to the Mother Country. They preferred extended commerce with Great Britain before extended commerce with the United States. Keep the business in the family, was their motto; stick to the British preference and no truck with the Yankees. And when the test comes increased trade with Great Britain is turned down as hard as was increased trade with the United States.

In the face of an attitude like this, what is the use of talking so grandiloquently of imperial commercial union? The Canadian manufacturers will tolerate competition from no quarter, either within or without the Empire. Their love for the Mother Country is expressed in their declaration that if British manufacturers want to do business on more favorable terms with Canada they must establish branch factories in Canada, which in effect means that the Empire contains no promise for the hundreds of thousands of Britons unemployed. While Mr. Borden and his colleagues were eloquent in their assurances of a desire to relieve the British taxpayers of the onerous burden of providing for Canada's defence, the loyalists who assisted so greatly in putting Mr. Borden where he is today are equally eloquent in their assurance that the product of the British factories will never enter Canada in a way that will serve to create work for those same taxpayers, and in that way assist in the repayment of the cost of Imperial defence.

The Canadian manufacturers are loyal and patriotic only so long as it is to their material interest to be so.

The Canadian manufacturers, as a body, have never approved the British preference. It was passed in the teeth of their opposition and amid dismal predictions of industrial ruin. They would wipe it from the statute books tomorrow if they had the power—and the courage. Western Canada has asked for an increase in the preference; we demand that the duties on British imports be reduced to fifty per cent. of the general tariff, and that the specific duties on British goods be replaced by ad

valorem duties on that basis. We wish to see trade with the Mother Country stimulated and increased and to this end have the inequalities in distance between Great Britain and her greatest competitor for Canadian business equalized by differentiation in the rates on dutiable imports.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

PROTECTION AND REVENUE

The St. John Tel graph says that an attempt is being made by Canadian protectionists to terrify the farmer by telling him that if the tariff were reduced it would become necessary to resort to direct taxation. It points out that the question is not that of abolishing the tariff, but of deciding between a tariff for revenue only and a tariff designed to enable domestic manufacturers to exploit the home market unduly.

An increased revenue may sometimes be produced by lowering the tariff, so as to allow a larger volume of goods to be imported. The McKinley tariff, which was a measure of high protection, was described in the title as a bill for the reduction of revenue.

The Canadian tariff is a compromise between the ideas of protectionists and revenue tariff men. It has answered the purpose of assisting manufacturing industry, and at the same time it has produced an ample revenue.

If it were necessary to resort to direct taxation, it does not follow that the direct taxation would fall upon farmers or mechanics. Lloyd George has managed to raise abundant revenues by means which affect chiefly the wealthier classes, and some of these might be adopted in Canada. In Great Britain, a considerable revenue is raised upon imports, but as the bulk of imports are free, the ingenuity of Chancellors of the Exchequer from Gladstone to Lloyd George has been successfully directed to tapping other sources of revenue. In Canada we have not begun this process, but if hard times come, or our expenditures grew faster than our revenue, there would doubtless be means of making up the deficit by new taxes.

THEY LAUGHED

Will the London Times please copy the announcement that when those loyal and patriotic opponents of reciprocity, the Canadian manufacturers, received the request of those disloyal advocates of reciprocity, the Grain Growers, to unite in urging for an increase of the British preference to fifty per cent. and free trade with Britain in ten years, "the only comment was laughter."—Toronto Daily Star.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 8f

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-1f

POULTRY

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE—\$2.00 each; \$5.00 trio; some of last season's, also young stock; large, profitable, ornamental. Order now. Mrs. Francis T. Shipman, Birch Hills, Sask. 8-7

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, prize winners and from heavy laying strain, \$2.50 each, four for \$9.50. Order early. Mrs. John Blake, Bradwardine, Man. 8-6

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key tones for sale; bred from prize birds. Miss Byrne, "Greenmount," Nokomis, Sask. 10-3

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 89-26

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred TOULOUSE geese. For particulars apply M. Hampson, Alexander, Man. 9-6

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS; ONE dollar each. Charles Peach, Sinitluta, Sask. 10-4

PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH. MRS. E. E. Smith, Box 21, Birch Hills, Sask. 10-3

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale

TWO YEAR OLD PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull for sale; first class breeding. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 9-18

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE — ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY town in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to sell our fruit lands located in British Columbia. These lands are practically adjoining a city of 4,000. The district is a proved one and will stand the most rigid investigation. Liberal commission to the right man. Write at once for our proposition. Campbell Realty Company, Fruit Land Dept., 746 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 10-3

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO MANAGE or rent farm. Ask for particulars. R. T. Gray, Graytown. 10-2

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 44-1f

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 84-1f

VETERANS' SCRIP

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 9-1f

SOLD OUT of

Stewart Sheaf Loaders

Order early and save disappointment next year

We are receiving orders every day for Loaders and we cannot supply them. When we announced last year that we were arranging to build only 500 Loaders for 1912, it was difficult to make people understand that this number could not be increased on short notice. It takes 3 and 4 months to get our material after we order it. We have ordered material for 1000 machines for next year and anticipate that in August and September, 1913, there will again be many disappointed farmers and threshermen who will be unable to get Stewart Loaders because there will not be enough to go round.

**The man who ordered early this year has a Loader!
The man who orders early for next year will get one!**

Unfavorable Weather and Hired Help menace the Grain Grower at threshing time. The weather cannot be controlled, but the hired help problem can be solved at threshing time by using a STEWART SHEAF LOADER. On an average it saves 6 men and 2 teams on every threshing outfit. G. W. Stewart, Sedley, Sask., writes that last year it saved him \$33 a day in wages alone, not counting horse feed and board for men. We want your orders early for next year. Write for our book of testimonials. If you have any doubt about the Loader doing satisfactory work make a point of seeing it working this season. There are 550 in operation. It will pay you to spend \$25 to \$50 in convincing yourself that it is all right, to save \$500 to \$1000 next year.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Company Limited

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Threshers' Account

Book

*Postpaid
\$1.00*

EVERY Thresherman should have an Account Book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes."

The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 sheets Time Book for Names, etc.
- 10 sheets Week's Record Forms.
- 20 Account Forms.
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts.
- 2 sheets Summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 sheets Standard Ledger.
- 62 sheets of Labor-Saving Records.

*Every
Thresherman
should have one*

The book is bound in stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book, 8¾ x 11¼.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg - Man.

OLD FRIENDS

*Take Advantage
of this
Unique Offer*

New Friends Everybody

MANY of our subscribers are renewing just now for two, three and five year periods. This gives our patrons a great saving over our regular price, and does away with the bother of renewing each year. Our rates are:

One Year	-	-	-	-	\$1.00
Two Years	-	-	-	-	\$1.50
Three Years	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
Five Years	-	-	-	-	\$3.00

Now is the time to send your orders in. If your subscription has not yet expired, this will not hinder you from taking advantage of the foregoing remarkable offer. Send us your order before the fall rush commences so that you will not miss a single issue.

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Enclosed please find the sum of \$.....
to renew my subscription for One, Two, Three, Five years.

*Please draw your pen
through the number
of years you desire the
subscription to run*

Name

Post Office.....

Province.....

WHERE TO BUY

Important Information for Guide Readers

To enable our readers to get in closer touch with the advertiser we are again publishing this classified list. It has been corrected and revised up to date and contains with the exception of classified ads. the names and addresses of all concerns patronizing our advertising columns. We believe all these concerns to be absolutely reliable, and have gone in a great many cases to considerable trouble and expense to convince ourselves. We will be pleased, however, to receive advice from anyone who may know anything to the contrary. A publication like The Guide placing its subscription price at \$1.00 per year must necessarily derive a large income from its advertising. In order to make the advertising a success we must have the support of every reader, and ask them when buying to give preference to those firms who use The Guide for advertising purposes. These advertisers are spending their money with us and are, therefore, helping along the farmers' cause and also to build up The Guide. Every time an advertiser increases the size of his ad. it means that our revenue increases and that we can give The Guide readers more for their money. What we want every reader to know and to feel personally is that the more they patronize Guide advertisers, the more the advertisers will patronize The Guide, and in the end the readers of our paper will benefit by getting a larger and vastly improved publication. Now, we think that you will surely find among the advertisers illustrated here, several from whom you can purchase articles needed by you regularly. If such is the case why not sit down right away and write a letter to each one of these concerns getting their prices and all other information desired by you, and if everything is satisfactory then send them the order. We want to make this list so complete that you can purchase everything that you may wish through it. It has always been our aim to keep the advertising columns of The Guide absolutely clean. We accept no undesirable advertising. In fact we refuse many thousand dollars' worth of ads. on this account. Our object is to help the farmer, but we also ask him to help us in return. We are here to help you. Let us know your wants.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

AUTOMOBILES

J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
Ford Motor Co., Walkerville, Ont.
Tudhope Motor Co., Orillia, Ont.

ALARM CLOCKS

Big Ben, any dealer.

BOOKS

J. E. Bisailon, Winnipeg, Man.
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.
J. C. Winston & Co., Toronto.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, ETC.—PAINTS, PLASTERS, CEMENT, ETC.

Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York.
Alabastine Co., Paris, Ont.
Beav. Lumber Co., Winnipeg.
Carbon Oil Works, Winnipeg.
F. J. C. Cox & Co., Winnipeg.
G. E. Grandy & Co., Winnipeg.
Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., London, Ont.
Manitoba Gypsum Co., Winnipeg.
Sherwin Williams Co., Montreal.
G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg.

COAL

Wm. E. Clark, Winnipeg.

DEPARTMENTAL STORES

T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg.
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg.
Robt. Simpson Co., Toronto, Ont.

DYES

Johnson-Richardson Co., Montreal.

DENTISTS

New Method Dental Parlors, Winnipeg.

EDUCATIONAL

Central Business College, Winnipeg.
Dominion Business College, Winnipeg.
Manitoba University, Winnipeg.
Shaw Correspondence School, Toronto, Ont.
Success Business College, Winnipeg.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

R. O. Benell, Calgary, Alta.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENTS

Mrs. E. Coates Coleman, Winnipeg.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

Canadian Carbon Co., Winnipeg.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES, GASOLINE ENGINES, BINDER TWINE, ETC.

American Seeding Machinery Co., Winnipeg.
T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.
Canadian Swensons, Limited, Winnipeg.
Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Galt, Ont.
Canadian Hog Motor Co., Winnipeg.
Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon, Man.
Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg.
De Laval Separator Co., Winnipeg.
John Deere Plow Co., Winnipeg.
Eagle Mfg. Co., Dauphin, Man.
Wm. Eddie, Winnipeg.
Emerson & Sons, Detroit, Mich.
Emerson Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
Empire Cream Separator Co., Winnipeg.
Eureka Planter Co., Woodstock, Ont.
Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg.
Goodell Co., Antrim, N.H.
Gregg Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.
Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg.
International Harvester Co., Chicago.
C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg.
T. E. Lind, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Manitoba Engines Ltd., Brandon, Man.
D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.
W. G. McMahon, Winnipeg.
Renfrew Machinery Co., Renfrew, Ont.
Renfrew Scale Co., Renfrew, Ont.
H. Rustad, Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert, Sask.
J. M. Schultz, Davidson, Sask.
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Winnipeg.
Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.
John Watson Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.
Western Steel & Iron Co., Winnipeg.

FENCE, GATES, ETC.

Bauwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Crown Fence & Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.
Great West Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Farmers' Steel & Wire Co., Regina, Sask.
Ideal Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Manitoba Anchor Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Regal Fence & Gate Co., Sarnia, Ont.
Sarnia Fence Co., Sarnia, Ont.
Standard Wire Fence Co., Woodstock, Ont.

FERTILIZERS

German Potash Syndicate, Toronto, Ont.
Dr. Wm. S. Myers, New York, N.Y.
Standard Chemical Co., Winnipeg.

FIRE ARMS

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, LOANS, ETC.

Andersson & Sheppard, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.
Canadian Guaranty Trust Co., Brandon, Man.
Canadian National Insurance Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
Great West Life Assce. Co., Winnipeg.
Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.
Insurance Agencies, Limited, Brandon, Man.
Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.
N. W. Home & Loan Co., Winnipeg.
National Finance Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Provincial Mutual Hail Ins. Co., Winnipeg.
Standard Trusts Co., Winnipeg.
Union Bank, Winnipeg.

GOPHER POISONS

Bolduan Mfg. Co., Indian Head, Sask.
Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN BUYERS

Aysh, Nye & Co., Bristol, Eng.
Blackburn & Mills, Winnipeg.
Canada Maltng Co., Calgary, Alta.
Gibbs & Robinson, Winnipeg.
Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.
P. Jansen Co., Winnipeg.
McBean Bros., Winnipeg.
MacLennan Bros., Winnipeg.
Producers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.
Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg.
S. Spink, Winnipeg.
Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg.

HARNESSES

McGavin Lennox Co., Winnipeg.
Thomas McKnight, Winnipeg.

HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Winnipeg.
North West Hide & Fur Co., Winnipeg.

HOUSE AND BARN EQUIPMENTS

Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont.
Cole Bros. Lightning Rod Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

W. W. Hunter, Olds, Alta.

HORSE AND STOCK REMEDIES

International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.
Dr. B. J. Kendall, Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg.
Sapho Mfg. Co., Montreal.

HOTELS

Imperial Hotel, Winnipeg.
Seymour Hotel, Winnipeg.

JEWELERS, WATCHES, ETC.

D. B. Dingwall & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
Burlington Watch Co., Winnipeg.

LEGAL

Bax Will Form Co., Toronto, Ont.
Edgar A. Deacon, Winnipeg.
Bonner, Trueman & Hollands, Winnipeg.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

Mantle Lamp Co., Winnipeg, Man.
R. M. Moore & Co., Regina, Sask.
Waldron Trading Co., Waldron, Sask.

MAIL ORDER SPECIALTIES

Acme Specialty Co., Winnipeg.
Moncrieff & Endress, Winnipeg.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Catesby's, London, Eng.
Curson Bros., London, Eng.
English Woollen Mills, Winnipeg.
Gillette Safety Razor Co., Montreal.
Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., Winnipeg.
Tower Canadian Oiled Clothing Co., Montreal.
Moyer Shoe Co., Winnipeg.

METAL SHINGLES, SIDING, CULVERTS, ETC.

Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg.
Galt Art Metal Co., Galt, Ont.
Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont.
Winnipeg Steel Granary Culvert Co., St. Boniface, Man.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Babson Bros., Winnipeg.
Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Winnipeg.
Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Winnipeg.
Dominion Organ & Piano Co., Bowmanville, Ont.
Karn Morris Piano Co., Woodstock, Ont.
C. W. Lindsay, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Sherlock Manning Piano & Organ Co., London, Ont.
Winnipeg Piano Co., Winnipeg.

OILS, GASOLINE, ETC.

Imperial Oil Co., Winnipeg.

OIL TANKS FOR THRESHERS

Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Canadian Kodak Co., Toronto, Ont.
Steele-Mitchell Co., Winnipeg.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Alberta Incubator Co., Mankato, Minn.
Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal.
Lee Mfg. Co., Pembroke, Ont.

PREMIUMS

Dominion Premium Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Fellows & Co., Toronto, Ont.
Western Premium Co., Winnipeg.

PRODUCE—FARM AND DAIRY

Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon, Man.
Goodman, Powell & Co., Winnipeg.
A. G. E. Lowman, Norwood, Man.

R. R. AND STEAMSHIPS, EXPRESS CO'S.

Canadian Pacific Atlantic Steamships, Winnipeg.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg.
Canadian Northern Ry. Co., Winnipeg.
Dominion Express Co., Winnipeg.
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., Winnipeg.
Santa Fe Ry. Co., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND FARM LANDS

Dangerfield & Doolittle, Winnipeg.
Jantha Plantation Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
H. F. Kenny & Co., Lacombe, Alta.
Marsden & Teeple, Winnipeg.
National Townsite & Colonization Co., Winnipeg.
Orchard Home Development Co., Kamloops, B.C.
Taylor & Gifford, Winnipeg.
Stewart & Walker, Winnipeg.

SEEDS, TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

John Caldwell, Virden, Man.
Garton Seed Co., Winnipeg.
Island Park Nurseries, Portage la Prairie.
A. E. McKenzie Co., Brandon, Man.
A. Mitchell Nursery Co., Coaldale, Alta.
Mooney Seed Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
Patmore Nursery Co., Brandon, Man.
A. E. Potter & Co., Edmonton, Alta.
Wm. Rennie Co., Winnipeg.
Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.

Can. Malleable & Steel Range Co., Oshawa, Ont.
Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg.

TAXIDERMISTS

Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb.

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, ETC.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg.
Bovril Limited, Montreal.
Dungan & Hunter, Winnipeg.
Echo Milling Co., Gladstone, Man.
Edwardsburg Starch Co., Montreal.
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Toronto, Ont.
Northern Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.
Stromberg Carlson Telephone Co., Montreal.

TOBACCOS

Imperial Tobacco Co., Montreal.
Rock City Tobacco Co., Quebec, P.Q.

TRACTION ENGINES AND SEPARATORS

Aultman & Taylor, Mansfield, Ohio.
Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.
British Can. Agri. Motors Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Winnipeg.
Canadian Heer Engine Co., Winnipeg.
Can. Holt Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
Goold, Shapley & Muir, Winnipeg.
Hart Parr Co., Charles City, Ia.
Haug Bros. & Nellerme, Winnipeg.
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.
J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.
Matthew Moody & Sons, Winnipeg.
Nichols & Shepard Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Pioneer Tractor Co., Calgary, Alta.

The M. Rumely company have notified The Guide that they will not advertise any more in The Guide because we published an advertisement from the Pioneer Tractor Co. in our issue of August 7, which they objected to. We have notified the Rumely Co. that we are conducting our own business, and that we accept no dictation from them as to what advertisements we shall or shall not publish. We regret that we cannot offer the Rumely goods through our columns, but no one else dictates our advertising policy, and we cannot permit the Rumely company to do so.

TYPEWRITERS

Can. Typewriter Co., Winnipeg.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

Hewson Pure Wool Textiles Ltd., Amherst, Nova Scotia.
Holeproof Hosiery Co., London, Ont.
Penman Ltd., Paris, Ont.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

Armstrong Mfg. Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
Sparta Iron Works, Sparta, Wis.